PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA. Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press. Fort. Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,176—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1897.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th Dec.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th ,,
			1898,
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th ,,
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	15th ,,
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4890	T. S. Angus	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon	19th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only and will not take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Feb., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	23rd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	21st Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 1897.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about the
A Steamer	5,284	31st December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December, 1897. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	14th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON — MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY — and
CAPE TOWN — SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road
Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 16th Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 1st Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 17th Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 16th Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th December, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,265	LeCoispellier.	18th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarello	3,685	6th Jan., '93.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Month Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 2nd January 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 9, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	4

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

WEDDING PRESENTS

AN UNEQUALLED SELECTION

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

--ELECTRO-PLATED-- GOODS.

FANCY LEATHER GOODS

ALBUMS.

ART METAL WORK.

SILVER and GOLD

—JEWELLERY—

WELL SELECTED PARCELS

Sent on approval to Outstation Customers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD. BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

BASEL MISSION CARDS—INDIAN CARDS PRINTED IN COLOURS.

A series of Indian Cards, printed in colours by the Basel Mission Press, Mangalore. Each Card contains a characteristic Indian Scene, or Native Character, with Flowers, Fruits, Birds, Butterflies, &c., indigenous to the country. Eight annas each.

INDIAN VIEWS, ETC.

With the usual Complimentary Sentences. A Series of Platinotypes mounted on gold bevelled edged Cards. From 12 annas each.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

A selection of beautifully executed Chromo-lithographs of Native Characters, Cabinet Size. From F. M. Coleman's "Typical Pictures of Indian Characters."

HAND-PAINTED CARDS.

High-class work in Water-colours. The Studies of Flowers are very fine indeed.

PLATINOTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIES.

Of Figures, Heads and Landscapes from a striking feature of this seasons' Cards.

SPECIALLY PRINTED CARDS.

Are now extremely fashionable, and our stock of Cards suitable for these are by far the largest and most recherche, to be found in India. Orders should be sent in early to prevent disappointment, especially when Monograms or Crests are required to be stamped in addition to the printed matter.

AN EXQUISITE SELECTION OF ALL THE NEWEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE CARDS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS NOTICE!!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12	8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of		50 with rings		per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,,	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	,,	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	,,	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,,	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	,,	8	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,,	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,,	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		,,	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		,,	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		,,	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

SECOND DELIVERY

OF

NEW MILLINERY,

TOQUES. BONNETS. HATS.

LATEST PARISIAN

NOVELTIES

AT

POPULAR PRICES

INSPECTION INVITED.

BOMBAY.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO.'S HELICAL TUBE MACHINES

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STOCK.

		Rs.		Rs
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450	Credit.	500
,, "P" ,, Roadster, 32lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "S" ,, Roadster, 35lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "O" ,, Road Racer, 26lbs.	,,	400	,,	445
,, "R" ,, Road Racer, 29lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	,,	410	,,	456
,, "H" ,, Roadster, 34lbs.	,,	330	,,	372
,, "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	,,	200	,,	220
,, "5" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	,,	525	,,	585

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES FITTED WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, EXCEPT MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY
AND
POONA.

"CHRISTMAS GOOD CHEER!" Hams in Canvas 9 to 16 lbs. Plum Puddings, Christmas Cakes in great variety. Christmas Sweets. HOLLY and MISTLETOE, Sprays and Frosted leaves, CHINESE LAMPS, XMAS TREE CANDLES and DECORATIONS, Chocolates, Bon Bons, Nougats, TOFFIES, ALMOND ROCKS, NOYEAU, FONDANTS, CREAMS, &c., Freshly Made.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen. &c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} **BOMBAY.**

FEW STIMULANTS

can compare for all-round efficacy in cases of languor, debility or general weakness with

KEMP'S COCA WINE,

which is one of the finest preparations of the invaluable drug Coca ever discovered.

IT EFFECTUALLY REMOVES the effects of over-exertion and fatigue, and has a wonderfully restorative and strengthening action when regularly taken.

Price Rs. 2-8 per large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	26	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	25	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, other ones with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

The Public are offered BEVERAGES of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE EXCELLENCE.

Prepared under highly skilled ENGLISH Supervision from materials of the FINEST QUALITY, with ABSOLUTELY PURE WATER.

They are GUARANTEED free from any metallic contamination, and every bottle used is THOROUGHLY CLEANSED in Filtered Water BEFORE FILLING.

In BRILLIANCE, LIFE and FLAVOUR these drinks equal the FINEST IMPORTED BRANDS although sold at a mere tithe of their cost.

SODA, POTASH and ÆRATED WATERS ... 12 Annas per Dozen.
LEMONADE, GINGER ALE, LITHIA, and every other kind ... 1 Rupee per Dozen.

2 Dozens delivered free in Bombay.
6 Dozens packed free per Rail or Steamer.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS DETAINED in Detention Camps in the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS cannot receive BATTA hereafter.

9th Dec., 1897.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH effect from the 5th instant and until further notice the following TRAINS will be DISCONTINUED in consequence of the decrease in Passenger Traffic from Plague Restrictions:—

19-26 hours Train from Hotgi to Gadug.
9-56 " " " Gadug to Hotgi.

T. J. M'CLOUGHIN,
Acting, Traffic Manager.
Central Offices, Dharwar, December 3rd, 1897.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

THE PRINCIPAL, having arrived at Kasauli, and having taken the Manor House Estate comprising "Manor House" "Manor Lodge" together with extensive grounds, will have ample accommodation for 30 RESIDENT pupils, and all letters should be addressed to him DIRECT at Emmanuel College, Kasauli.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE OF THE CLOSING OF MATHEW ROAD.

UNDER the Powers Reserved to me by Section 319 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888, I hereby direct that during the progress of the Drainage Work in MATHEW ROAD, the said Road shall be WHOLLY CLOSED for TRAFFIC, from the Chaupati Level Crossing to the Eastern approach to French Bridge.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th Dec., 1897.

HOMEWARD
BOUND
PASSENGERS

CABIN TRUNKS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
HOLD-ALLS
DECK CHAIRS
TRAVELLING RUGS.

WARM ULSTERS.
TOILET REQUISITES.
DRESSING GOWNS.
HOSIERY CAPS, &c.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE.

THE
UTMOST POPULARITY
OF OUR
XMAS CARDS and PACKETS

This Season can be easily judged from the very large Sale we have had of our specially selected packets in the course of the last three weeks.

6,000 PACKETS SOLD
IN
THREE WEEKS.

A New Consignment of Packets was therefore wired for and has just arrived per S. S. Caledonia.

VALUE—Six times the PRICE PAID.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of the Printing Press Machinery, Types and other articles of and appertaining to the Subodh Prakash Press.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction (either in one lot or in separate lots) at the premises where the property is lying near Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy house (at Girgaum Back Road) by order of Dr. Sadashiv Waman Kane, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Venkatesh Moreshwar, the mortgagor, an insolvent all and singular the machinery, moulds, types and plant, effects and things hereunder more particularly mentioned of and appertaining to the Subodh Prakash Press of the said mortgagor, consisting of printing machine D. c. size, treadle 1-2, F. C. P. size, galley press, slab imposing frame, copying press, cutting machine, screw press with boards, backing press, lead cutter, number of pairs of English, Gujarati and Marathi type cases, English heading type cases, galleys, sticks, chases of sorts, inkstands, tables, cupboards, chairs, stands, galleys and case ranks, wooden boards, stools, roller frames, blank papers, printed works, &c., &c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, solicitors at their office, No. 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th December, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHOWPATTY ROAD, CLOSE TO THE BUNGALOW OF DR. ATMARAM PANDURANG.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable property, viz:—

All that piece of leasehold ground containing by admeasurement 309 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts together with the pucka-built bungalow standing thereon situate on the East side of Chowpatty Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 725 new No. 3276, old survey No. 623 and new survey No. 7986 and assessed by the Municipality under D ward No. 2610 and street Nos. 39, 41 and 43 and bounded on the East by the property of Damoder Harichunder, on the west by the Chowpatty Road, on the north by the property of Dr. Atmaram Pandurung, and on the south by the property of Shamrao Narrayen Land, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady Main Road, next to Mr. Soonawalla's bungalow, a collection of valuable plants, such as palms, crotons, habiscus, aralia, dracæna, anthurium, marantas, lilies, eucharis, cypres, roses, begonias, diffenbachria, etc., the property of NANABHOY B. SAKLATWALLA, Esq.

The above plants are on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Oak Lane, Fort, next to Agra Bank, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, premier pneumatic Dunlop tyre bicycle, harmonium, Chubb's fireproof safe with Chubb's lock 27 by 22 by 21, ins antanograph camera by J. Lancaster, ice-box, magic lantern, &c., the property of MRS. SUMMER.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Callianda's Building, Gowalia Tank Road, the valuable and handsome, substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery, and glassware, cottage piano by Hopkinson, London, English clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, fish bowl, lamps, tables ornaments, etc., the property of P. HARRISON, Esq., Manager, Oriental Mills, proceeding to England.

The above property is on view this afternoon.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. Rustomjee Bomanjee Pastakia, consisting of gold watch by Dent with chain, neck chain, mohunmals, buttons, bangles, kudas, rings, diamond and emerald earring, silver buttons, snuff box, hasli and letas, marble top table, chairs, cupboards, clocks, mirror door almyrah, bedsteads, teapoys, chest, cradle, cotton and silk clothes, copper, brass, and German silver utensils.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

18 boxes each 1 cwt 3" wire nails.
1 mahogany semi-grand pianoforte.
14 casks carbolineum.

By order of Heptoola Tyebjee and on account and at the risk of Hakimjee Esmailjee—

1 lot patent medicines.

On account of the concerned ex s.s. Bullionist,—S. J. B. & C. 7-96 cases each 15 dozen roller skins, 24 by 21.

AT 2 P.M.

The property of Dr. M. H. Masina—
1 English mail-phaeton by Bennett, of London.
1 single-seated doctor's brougham.
The property of the late A. McLaggan, Esq.—
1 landau with grey waler and harness.
Also 1 strong-built victoria.
1 glass-fronted brougham.

A few pneumatic and cushion tyred bicycles, and any other carriage and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpatty, opposite the bungalow of Mr. Gelabhai Haridas, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, 1, 3, and 5 light gas chandeliers, English-made large gilt pier glasses with marble pier tables to match, one handsome C-spring English open phaeton by Kesterton, single-seated brougham, English C-spring open carriage, a pair of grey waler horses, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property of an English gentleman.—A lot of best platedware such as vegetable dishes, spoons and forks, cases of fruit and fish knives and forks, spoons and forks, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA FOR SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, on account of the concerned—

All that piece of ground, containing about 5,700 square yards, and situate at Poona, on the Road, next to Fitzgerald Bridge. On this plot of ground there was formerly a bungalow No. 161, which was known by the name of "Aga Khan's Palace."

The bungalow has since been destroyed, and the property will be sold as it now stands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Shroff Street, or Borah Cross Lane, at Lower Colaba, opposite the Jute Mill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Ranchordas Vassonji, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Moola Mahomedji, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of October, 1895, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of fazendari ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Shroff Street, or Borah Cross Lane, at Lower Colaba, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji, Moola Mahomedji, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 712, Street No. 25, containing by admeasurement 136 and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a gully and house of Gunput Bhowani Bedkey, on the west by the said Pestonjee Shroff Street, on the north by the property of Morarjee Chattoo, and on the south by Borah Cross Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th December, 1897.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 2 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Fort Custom House:—

A lot of arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, empty and loaded cartridges, reeappers, fuses, Bengal lights, sulphur, sight protector, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, Winchester rifles, D. B. express rifle, muskets, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure First Class Horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tulloch, the well known importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stable, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, about 30 first class grey horses, including some handsome pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken and unbroken.

1 grey mare, 5 years, 15-3, good pair partly broken.
2 do. 5 years, 15-3, do. do.
3 grey gelding, 5 years, 16, a splendid pair and partly broken.
4 do. 5 years, 16, do. do.
5 do. 5 years, 15, a good pair, partly broken.
6 grey mare, 5 years, 15, do. do.
7 grey gelding, 5 years, 15-3, broken to harness, quiet.
8 grey mare, 5 years, 15-3, do. do.
9 do. 5 years, 15, broken to single harness.
10 do. 5 years, 15-1, a tip-top, pair broken in.
11 do. 5 years, 15-1, do. do.
12 grey gelding, 5 years, broken, quiet to saddle.
13 grey mare, 5 years, 15, T B mare and should race.
14 grey gelding, 5 years, 15-2, broken, a good pair.
15 do. 5 years, 15-2, do. do.
16 do. 5 years, 15-3, showy pair, broken to harness.
17 do. 5 years, 15-3, do. do.
18 grey mare, 4 years, 14-2, broken in.
19 grey gelding, 4 years, 14-2, do.
20 do. 5 years, 15, quiet in saddle and harness.
21 do. 5 years, 15, do. do.
22 grey mare, 5 years, 15, quiet in harness.
23 do. 4 years, 15 unbroken will make a stylish pair
24 do. 4 years, 15, do. do.
25 do. 4 years, 15, unbroken.
26 piebald mare, 5 years, 14-3, pair unbroken.
27 do. 5 years, 14-3, do.
28 grey gelding, 4 years, 15-3, unbroken.
29 do. 5 years, 15-3, partly broken, will make a good pair.
30 do. 5 years, 15-3, do. do.
31 grey mare, 5 years, 15-1, unbroken.
32 piebald mare, 4 years, 15, do.

The horses will be ridden and driven at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods:—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 flea-beaten grey Arab, about 14-2, 8 years old, goes in harness very quiet, believed sound.
1 English-built dog-cart suitable for 13-2 to 14-2 pony by Windover.
1 bay Arab pony entire 13-3, aged, rising, 7 years.
1 chesnut waler gelding about 16 hands, 6 years old.
1 handsome strong-built landau in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE VICTORIA PRINTING WORKS.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Khetwady Lane, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the Victoria Printing Works, consisting of double demy printing machine fitted both for steam and hand work, English and Marathi types for bookwork, a great quantity, chases, composing sticks, assorted border, and other sundries.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 650 BALES FANCY PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Chunilal Sakalchund, salesman of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Messrs. Hajee Remtoola Hajee Dawood and Co—

650 bales fancy piece-goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NISHANDURECHAPADA CROSS LANE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Dewkabai, widow of the late Dayal Dharsey, and guardian of Govindjee Waljee and Valabhdas Dayal, the legal heirs and representatives of the late Valjee Dharsey and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Khoja Naya Gangjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indentur of mortgage, dated the 3rd day of June, 1883, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate at Nishandureechapada Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under B ward No. 3232, street No. 40-42, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by a gulley and the house of Pradhan Gangjee, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the said Nishandureechapada Cross Lane, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROTERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

That pursuant to the decree dated the 19th day of July, 1897, passed in the High Court, Suit No. 850 of 1896, wherein Mr. Kursondas Purshotumdas was plaintiff and Mr. Raghunath Mukund was defendant and the said Kursondas Purshotumdas was appointed receiver, the undersigned will by the order and under the instructions of Kursondas Purshotumdas, the receiver, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property, situated at Girgaum Back Road, on the spot, at 4 p.m., on Monday, the 20th day of December, 1897.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground (part of which is known as Mulluckwady) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five-hundred and twelve square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other property under old No. 686, New No. 3174, old Survey No. 587, and new Survey No. 7915, and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the property of Vinayek G. Paleker, on or towards the west by the property of Nana Bapu Joshi, on or towards the north by the said Girgaum Back Road and on or towards the south formerly by other property of the said Raghunath Mukund, and now of Janardhan Sakharam Gadgil, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 16, and D Ward No. 1389 (3), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Morarji Kilimji, and the said Raghunath Mukund and now in the possession of the said receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th December, 1897.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 250,000
PAID UP CAPITAL GOLD DOLLARS .... $ 50,000
TOTAL ASSETS. (exclusive of uncalled Capital of $ 250,000 Gold Dollars) .... $ 158,000

JAIRAM NARRONJEE, SONS & CO.,
Agents.
12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th May, 1897.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............ £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine. KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.
(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had as recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should posess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
45, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS,

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 3 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 28th July, 1897

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND 6,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in Bombay early in February 1898.—55 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the New Rules the COLLEGE COURSE COMMENCED on the 1st instant, but FRESH MEN will be ADMITTED up till 3rd January, 1898. A Copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application to the Undersigned.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.
8th November, 1897.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED the following days for the purpose of BALLOTTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1898:—

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 9th and 10th December, 1897, for the Election of Chairman.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 16th and 17th December, 1897, for the Election of Deputy-Chairman.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st December, 1897.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

DURING the period from the 8th to the 26th December inclusive, RETURN TICKETS will be issued to First and Second Class Passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway AT A SINGLE FARE. These tickets will be available for completion of return journey upto and inclusive of the 11th January, 1898.

The holders of these Tickets may break journey, provided that the line is not travelled over more than once in the same direction and that the journey in each direction is completed within the same limit of time after commencement, as is allowed for single journey Tickets (vide para. 49 of the current Coaching Tariff).

The second half of the Ticket must be dated at the station of return before the journey is commenced, otherwise the ticket will be invalid and the holder will be liable to a charge of excess fare.

These tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation ON THIS RAILWAY at the following scale, provided that the accommodation is available and that the distance travelled over this Railway is not less than 200 miles:—

Class	Tickets required to secure a reserved compartment.
First	Three.
Second	Five.

Return Tickets between Howrah and Amraoti and Allahabad and Amraoti (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) may be obtained at the following Reduced Fares between the 14th and 26th December, 1897, and they will be available for completion of return journey upto and inclusive of 11th January, 1898.

			Rs.	A.
Between Howrah and Amraoti		First class.....	51	14
"	"	Second class...	37	11
" Allahabad	"	First class.....	60	5
"	"	Second class..	32	5

The Intermediate and Third Class Fares from Howrah and Allahabad to Amraoti (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) are as follows:—

	From Howrah. Rs. A. P.	From Allahabad. Rs. A. P.
Intermediate class (single)	13 15 9	11 15 6
Third class	9 7 6	8 2 9

The return concession Ticket does not entitle the holder to any additional concession, such, for instance, as that under paras. 50 and 51 of the current Coaching Tariff.

A. M. CLARK,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 15th November, 1897.

WANTED.

WANTED
FOR THE
GUNTUR MERCHANTS COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED),
AN EXPERIENCED
MECHANICHAL ENGINEER,
to be in charge of the Company's Cummins Patent Press at Guntur.

Apply to the undersigned, stating qualification and salary required, with copies of testimanials attached.

P. SRIRAMULU SASTRI,
Joint Secretary, Guntur.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR,
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" [illegible]
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" [illegible]

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" [illegible]
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" [illegible]
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	[illegible]

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First insertion .... Rs. 3
Second do. .... " 2-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions............ As. 2 [illegible]

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines [illegible]

All advertisements are charged according to the [illegible] occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which [illegible] an inch.

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OMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
AN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
k of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,325
k of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	920
k of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
mercial & L. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	121
CHANGE BANKS.					
d	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	90
er Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
gkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£12½	all	£1-5s.	
onal Bank ndia	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
ar.	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,158
rt Ginning a	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
rt (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
ary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14	200
owrugger Press & nfg. Co. Ld	540	250	250	25	275
bay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
ale Cawnpore Press ., Ld.	500	200	200	14	179
uch City ress Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdRs25	210
ba	500	1,250	1,250	dvdRs15	315
India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,160
dish Press d Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81½
	150	8,500	500	'25+80	1,050
ch	200	500	500	dvdRs30	500
rvey and bapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
sol Press , Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
ngaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	460
iva Press ., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
m adpura tton G. and Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
cantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs [illegible]	86
hail Co.	3,1[illegible]	400	400	dvd Rs20	380
npar M	1,000	[illegible]	all	15	205
Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs45	500xd
Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16	156
ce of Wales	100	500	500	20	400xd
apathy (ary)	500	500	75	0	385
oon	300	500	500	20	585
and Pun- o Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
	400	2,000	750	50	540
b Woollen ills	200	200	250	Nil.	75
at City ss Co., Ld.	37	300	all	12	206xd
	—	000	10	dvd Rs60	1100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Halfyearly	
edabad ad v.	700	1,000	000	Nil	750
nce	1,500	1,100	all	...	535
o-Indian	1,845	...	00	Nil	45
angabad S. M. Co., Ld.	615	1,000	1,000	60	1,008
ary S. & W. ., Ld. (Bel- y)	875	60	all	9 per ct	
bay Unit	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	750
bay Cotton nfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	615
bay Na- nal Manfg. ., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	...	590
annia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	725
ral India	1,000	800	500	dvd Rs.70	1,635
a Mills Co.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	780
of Bombay ills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1010
mbatore S. d W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
naught ills	600	500	500	25	725
ba Land & ills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	552½
a Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	535
rimbhoy ll	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	950
d Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	485
a Ginning d Pressing ., Ld.	450	250	all	dvdRs.20	260
n Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
press	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	565
njee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	600
dustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.80	610
ngunghat lls	700	500	500	40	670
ward and dloughs	1,300	500	500	25	725
e Mills	200	1,000	1,000	50	680
erabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,560
erial Cotton	900	200	500	dvdRs.15	490
an Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1090
-China nufacturg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	835
es Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	555
er Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
shedManu- turing Co.	1,300	250	250	dvdRs.7½	222½
raj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	800
dee Mills ., Ld.	840	1,000	1,000	20	575
ndeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	840
angaum nfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
tao Mac- njee	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725xd
bold	2,500	100	108	dvdRs.10	235
Reay Mfg	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	30	675
midasSpin g & Weav g Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,035
ras United	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
aluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
hboob Shah lls (Gul rga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
nockjee tit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2645
agon	4,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	122½
arji Gocul s	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2185
ore S & M. ., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
ura Mills	7,7[illegible]	100	100	Nil	par
oral	250	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
w Great stern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
tal	5,72[illegible]	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
sidency lls Co. (Ld).	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,280
an Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	835
on Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1185
oon	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	925
apore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	2050
nderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	780
thern India	1,000	500	500	15	1,265
thern Mah- tta	1,218	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Mills, Ld.	1,202	250	250	Rs.50	280
dard Mill	1,600	500	500	25	350
of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
deshi Mill	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	635
oon and lliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	560
onSpinning d Manufac ring Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
on Mills Ld	1,1[illegible]	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.[illegible]	500
ishunke ukhm unker ill Co. Ld.	750	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd.
oria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
tern India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	700
dhwan City nning Press g & Manu cturing ., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	256
lia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
ock Ash- wn	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
k Bay	500	80	80	12	45
ham P	5,800	100	100	12	148
bay & Ba a Trading rporation	1,900	2,000	1,500	300	6,800
New Issue	500	375	626	75	2,765
mbay fg. Co. L	1,250	100	100	dvd [illegible]	57
bay Land d Building ., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
bay Wood ll	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
ras Paper ills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
hi and No ern lour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvdRs10	290
hi Cloth neral Mill ., Ld.	2,500	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
ice of India e A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	—	52
an Guaran e Surety hip Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
h n Robert Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
ep & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
rrmohe nding	500	500	300	30	183
ecke & Co., d.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	160
der Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
or Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
ntal Govt. curity Life urance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
hite & Co. d.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
rt Canning o.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	467½xd
dy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
ver & Co.	[illegible]	500	500	60	1,045
k & Co.	[illegible]	100	100	10	158
phone Co.	[illegible]	25½	100	dvdRs[illegible]	27 3-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

[illegible] Gold	Rs.	25-9
[illegible] Leaf	"	25-5
[illegible] bar Gold, old	"	25-6
Do. [illegible] new	"	25-4
Australian bar Gold	"	25-2
[illegible] bar Gold	"	23-4
Sovereigns	"	16-31
Do. [illegible]	"	15-[illegible]
Bar Silver 17	"	79-4
Do. 17½	"	75-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 0-11m., 11-30a. Low water, 5-55m., 5-31a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Arrival of Transport Nubia.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

Polo.—There will be a game at 4-45, this evening.

Postal Notice.—With effect from to-day the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 38, *viz.*, 1s. 2⅜d. per rupee.

Postponement of the Mahim Fair.—Government having prohibited the holding of the Mahim Fair this year, the *Sandal* procession, which was fixed for the night of Wednesday last, has been postponed.

Sir Dinshaw Petit Leper Hospital.—We learn that Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., with his usual generous disposition, has sent a donation of Rs. 2,000 to the Sir Dinshaw Petit Leper Hospital founded by him at Ratnaghiri, on hearing from the Collector that an additional expenditure to that amount was necessary owing to the increase in the number of leper patients caused by famine and the plague.

Annual Feast at Mount Poinsur.—On Sunday special trains will run to and from Borivli as follows:—Starting from Church Gate station at 7-25, Bandora 8-34, and Borivli 9-17 a.m. Departure from Borivli at 18-20, Bandora 19-20, and Colaba 20-10 p.m. In addition to the above specials, the down local leaving Colaba at 5-56 for Andheri will run on to Borivli, stopping at the intermediate stations, and arriving there at 6-50 a.m.

Music on the Esplanade.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Comrade's Farewell	Retford
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck	Suppe
Polka (Pic'lo Solo)	Izetta	Grand Jones
Fantasia *	The Flying squadron	Kappey
Valse	Mon Ami	Gasner
Scena	Giuramento from Genaro Annese	Sanelli

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

* Synopsis:—1 Introduction:—Our country is our ship. 2 Rumours of war. 3 England's Reply: Rule, Brittannia. 4 Hearts of Oak. 5 A Life on the Ocean wave. 6 When Vulcan forged the bolts of love. 7 Thoughts of Home: Isle of beauty. 8 Begone! Dull Care. 9 Saturday evening at the fore-castle. The Band plays: Valse. 10 Night: Rock'd in the cradle of the deep. 11 A storm at sea. 12 Finale: The red, white, and blue.

Music on the Esplanade (Saturday).—By permission of Major S. Gore-Browne and officers the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, on Saturday evening, at 5-30:—

March	Egremont	E Newton.
Piece	Characteristic	R Eilenberg.
Dance	Du Tambourin	Boccelli.
Selection	Le Pompon	Lococq.
Valse	Eldorado	Royle.
Polka	Cornet Solo	Farrell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Drowned in a Mill Tank.—About half-past 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, one Hari Raghoo, a Hindu lad, aged twelve years, employed in the Dinshaw Petit Mills at Parel Road, and residing at Nowroji Hill, was bathing in the mill tank, when he went beyond his depth and was drowned before any assistance could reach him. Another lad, employed in the same mill, who was standing close by, noticed the accident and raised an alarm. A number of operatives soon appeared on the spot, and one of them dived in and recovered the body, life being then extinct. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, on view of the body of the deceased lad, when the jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

Theft on Board the Schooner.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Doming Rozario Souza, a butler on board the outer pilot schooner, was charged with stealing two blue lights and one rocket, valued at Rs. 5, the property of the Port Trustees. The accused tried to pass the Gun Carriage Bunder with the stolen property rolled up in a quantity of linen and tied up in a bed. Mr. H. G. Thomas, of the Preventive Service, examined the bedding and detected the lamps there. The matter being reported to the Port Officer the sanction for prosecution was given. Mr. Godinho, pleader for the accused, defended, and said that his client was induced by Sheikh Ahmed, tindal on board the schooner, to quietly take the bedding ashore. Accused had no idea that the stolen property was there. His Worship convicted the accused upon the evidence, and in consideration of the good character the man had hitherto borne sentenced him only to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

Burnt to Death.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Awloo, a Hindu fisherwoman, aged seventy-five years, residing with her daughter at Worlee. About 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, the deceased went on to the loft, with a naked kerosine oil lamp in her hand, to get some firewood which had been stacked thereon. She threw down some firewood from the loft, when suddenly the lamp burst and set fire to her saree. She screamed out, and her daughter ran up to the loft and saw the mother's clothes in flames. The burning saree was at once torn off and the flames were extinguished by pouring a chattyful of water over them. The deceased was placed in a bullock cart, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she was found to have been extensively burnt all over her body, from the face to the knees. She was detained under treatment, but showed no signs of improvement, and died on the following evening. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

An Unfortunate Cyclist.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Nensey Ruttonsey, a Hindu broker, was brought up on a charge of riding a bicycle in a rash and negligent manner. It appears that while a mail phaeton was just entering Shaikh Memon Street from the direction of Carnac Road, the accused, coming from the opposite direction, attempted to cross the lane in front of the horse. He could not pass quickly enough, and struck the animal in the chest. The rider was knocked off the byke, but the horse shied and broke the shaft. The bicycle was smashed to pieces and damage was done to the carriage. The animal was hurt on the hind quarters, and accused fortunately got no injuries beyond a few bruises. The accused had compensated the owner of the phaeton for the damage done to his turn-out. Taking that fact into consideration and the injuries sustained by accused, the magistrate dealt with him leniently. But for these circumstances he would have been severely punished for his rash act. He was fined Rs. 10.

The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held, yesterday, at the registered office of the company, Hornby Road, to pass certain special resolutions. In the absence of Sir D. M. Petit, chairman of the board, Mr. Edulji Nasurwanji Settna was called to the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:—(A) To assent to sanction and confirm the acquisition by purchase from the executors of Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper, at the price of Rs. 26,008 and on such terms and conditions as the directors shall think fit, of a piece of land, with the bungalow, chawls, shops, stables, godowns, and cookrooms standing thereon, situate on the north side of the new Falkland Road and containing 3,850 square yards or thereabouts, and which property was purchased on behalf of the Company by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the chairman of the Board of Directors, at an auction sale held on the 28th October last. (B) To assent to sanction and confirm the purchase from the Alliance Manufacturing Company, Limited, of a piece of land containing about 21,000 square yards situate at Tardeo, in the vicinity of the Manockjee Petit Mills, with two roads or passages leading or adjacent thereto at the price of Rs. 3-8 per square yard, on such terms and conditions, especially as to the consideration to be paid for the joint ownership and use of the said roads and passages as the directors shall think fit, and which property was purchased on behalf of the company by Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., the chairman of the board of directors. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Thana News.—Our correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—Rao Saheb Rajaram Narayen Mohrikar has been appointed deputy chitnis to the Collector of Thana in place of Rao Saheb Krishnaji Jagonnath Agaskar, deputed to do duty as a Third Class Magistrate at Salsette. Azam Vasudev Narayen Sadhle is appointed as an elected member of the Bassein Municipality, vice Azam Laxuman Narayen Sadhle deceased.—A young son of Luximan Kumbhar died of plague at Koliwada, in Channi, near the Railway station, on Sunday last. The boy had come from Matunga, a few days ago, where he had been to see one of his relatives who had been laid up with the bubonic fever in the house of his (the boy's) father in-law. His house has been vacated and disinfected by the servants of the Municipality, under the direction of Dr. F. A. Moos, plague authority, and the inmates of the house have been sent to the Isolation Camp.—Azam Kassinath Balwant Pardhan, Plague Inspector, lodged a complaint, last week, in the court of the Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, Thana, against a couple of merchants who have got their shops on the Station Road, for obstructing bye-laws of the Thana Municipality and infringing the special rules made under the provisions of the Epidemic Deseases Act III. of 1897. There were sixteen persons under observation in the Segregation Camp near the G. I. P. Railway line, yesterday. Nearly a dozen men who had been under quarantine for ten days were permitted by the Plague Officer to leave the camp. Rao Saheb Mukundrao Anant Ovalekar, chairman of the Thana Municipality, is seen everyday visiting the streets in almost all the wards of Thana. He personally inspects the sanitary arrangements of the native town and takes great interest with regard to sanitary matters. The town sweepings are now being deposited into the creek at the Southern Reclamation of the town, and the drainage is well looked after.

ACTION FOR DEFAMATION.

MAHOMEDAN FACTIONS AND THE PLAGUE RULES.

Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, heard the charge of defamation preferred against Hakim Mahomed Abdul Furrodh, proprietor and editor of *Sultan-ul-Akbar* and *Bombay Punch Bahadhur*, preferred at the instance of Abdulla Mya Ahmed Khandvani. In his evidence complainant said that he belonged to the Sunni community, which was governed by Mahomedan law; but there were other factions of the Memons such as the Cutchee, who were governed by the Hindu law. He owned landed property in Bombay which brought him a monthly income of about Rs. 3,000. There was no truth in the allegations made in accused's paper about witness' dishonest and improper conduct. He had never prepared a false release for his mother. It was not true that he was ex-communicated by the Kolsa Mohalla or Cutchee Memon Jamat. He did not belong to either faction. In cross-examination witness admitted having a dispute with Sardar Oomer Jamal and Sardar Haji Cassum Mitha, against whom he had caused a solicitor's notice to be written. Sardar Oomer Jamal belonged to the Halai Memon jamat, and Sardar Cassum Mitha to the Kolsa Mohalla jamat. In addition to these there were also the Market jamat and the Bhownuggree jamat. Witness took no leading part in the ex-communication by the Halai, Market, and Bhownaggree jamats. There was a protest against the exclusion of Mr. Oomer Jamal, but not by leaders of the jamats. Mr. Oomer had tried to exclude witness from these jamats. It was not true that prior to March last witness took an active part in opposing Government measures about plague. A meeting was held in the Muzafferabad Hall to petition Government against enforced segregation and instituting search parties. Witness did not go to Oomer Jamal for loan of the hall. The hall was obtained by the Kokni jamat, one of the factions of the Memon community. Witness was present at the meeting, but was not a member of the committee appointed thereat. He did not take a very active part in nominating the committee or in getting up the petition. He had signed the petition as many other Mahomedans had done. The Mahomedans did get a reply. Witness had subscribed one hundred rupees for the petition, and many others might have done so. He was present at the Jumma Masjid meeting on 2nd April. Witness did not make a speech after the meeting at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall was over, saying that the objects of that (Mr. Justice B. Tayabji's) meeting were against the Mahomedan religion. Witness was not strongly opposed to the segregation of patients. He did not distribute a pamphlet objecting to the good measures for combating the plague. He did not cause articles to be written and published in Mahomedan newspapers protesting against Government measures. He had not employed a *fakir* to preach against Government measures in the Grant Road Mussafarkhana. Witness did not object to Sardar Cassum Mitha's hospitals. Witness' people also started a hospital. Witness also gave a house to be used for segregation. Witness had gone to Mr. Cassam Mitha's to say that with a view to economy there should be one hospital for four jamats. Witness' father-in-law had lent one house and one bungalow for the purposes of segregation. When witness saw Sardar Cassum Mitha he had not become very angry with him. Further enquiry into the charge was adjourned.

THE LATE PUNDIT GATULALJEE.

Yesterday and on Wednesday afternoon, members of the Hindu community assembled in large numbers at Madhav Baug to do fitting honour to the memory of the late Pundit Gatulaljee, who died rather suddenly at Bhavnaggar. The meeting on Wednesday was called at the instance of the Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha to express regret at the loss the Hindu community had sustained by the death of the late Pundit, whose wife died of grief four days subsequently in the same place. Maharaj Shri Devkinandnacharya was called to the chair, and there were about 500 other Hindus present, among whom were the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, Dharamsi Morarjee Gokaldas, Dwarkadas Oodhowjee, Nagindas Jumnadas, Motilal Jumnadas, Manordas Tribhowandas, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Mangaldas Jumnadas, Maneckial Atmaram Dave, Valabhdas Sunderjee, Damoder Tapidas, Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, &c., also several Shastrees and Pundits. The president of the Arya Sudharmodaya Sabha, Mr. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas, explained the object of calling the meeting and dilated on the irreparable loss the community had sustained in the death of Pundit Gatulaljee, who was the father and founder of the Sabha, in the interest of which he had made many personal sacrifices. About ten days before his death, Gatulaljee had a presentiment that his end was near; and he therefore passed the rest of his time in prayer, not minding invitations which came to him from the Durbar as a mark of honour. Barely an hour before his death, he knew that that hour was to be his last; and he therefore descended the staircase of the house in which he was living, and soon afterwards expired in a holy place (gowshalla.) His death had caused sorrow not only in Bhavnagar, but throughout the whole country; and the general feeling was that "the sun of Bhurtkhand" had set that day; and that the Vyshunov community had lost in him a good counsellor and a jewel of the first water. The late Pundit made many personal sacrifices in maintaining the prestige of the Sabha; and when given an opportunity to resign his connection with it if he wished, he expressed his determination to stand by it to the last whatever might be the personal consequences thereof. He proved himself true to his word and never severed his connection with the Sabha, before which he continued to deliver the most learned and instructive discourses on religion and spiritual subjects. The Pundit had made his name a household word in every Hindu family. Mr. Tribhowandas concluded by proposing a resolution to the effect that the Sabha deeply regretted the death of the learned Pundit and his wife at Bhavnaggar; that the Pundit had, during the last twenty-two years laid the Sabha under great obligations to him by delivering learned discourses and by giving wise counsel on all occasions; and that the Sabha authorised the president to subscribe Rs. 1000 to the fund which might be raised in Bombay for a memorial of the late Pundit. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Oodhowjee, Mr. Maneklal Damoder, Shastree Runchodjee, Mr. Mangaldas Jamnadas, and the chairman spoke in support of the resolution, which was passed unanimously. Yesterday a public meeting of Hindus was held at the same place at the instance of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jasbhoy, Messrs. Ghellabhai Haridas, Dharamsi Sunderdas Mooljee, N. V. Mandlik, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Tribhowandas and Jugmohandas Vurjivandass, Govindjee Thackersey, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Chatoorbhooj Morarjee, Vussonjee Khimjee, Kalliandas Keshavdas, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpall, Gordhandas Katao, Vijbhucondas Atmaram, and other influential Hindu citizens. The greatest unanimity prevailed as to the immense loss the community had sustained in the death of the late Pundit. Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jusbhai was called to the chair. Resolutions were passed to the effect that the obligations conferred on the community by the late Pundit were immense, and that the whole of the Hindu community of all India should unite with a view to perpetuate his memory; and that a public meeting of Hindus should be called for that purpose on Monday next. That a provisional committee, consisting of Maharaj Devkinandnacharya as president, and Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jusbhai, Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjivandas, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Raghunathdas Gopaldas, Chuttoorbhooj Morarji, Ghellabhai Haridas, N. V. Mandlik, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and others, be appointed for making the arrangements for the public meeting of the whole community. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

Secret Societies, both of a harmless and of a harmful kind, are more numerous in this country than most people believe. Some are merely foolish and may be safely left alone, but others are a real danger to the community. The members of these latter societies are mostly foreigners, outlaws from their own land, the riff-raff of the Continent. Now if we are to enjoy a healthy national life these foreign impurities must be cleared out of our social system. It stands to reason that this is so, and what is true of the nation is true of the individual. Half the illness to which man is subject is due to the foreign impurities in the blood; by the use of Holloway's Pills these can be cleared away and health restored with certainty, safety, and rapidity.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

SALE OF HUSCHKE'S EAU DE COLOGNE IN BOMBAY.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY PAGDIVALLA vs. THE SOCIETE GENERALIE MERCANTILE AND ANOTHER.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff claimed that the first defendant be ordered specifically to perform their part of the agreement with the plaintiff, &c; that in the alternative the first defendant be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages for the wrongful breach of the contract; that they be restrained from delivering any of the eau de cologne, arrived or to arrive, to the second defendant (Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistree) or any other person than the plaintiff; and that the second defendant be restrained from taking delivery of the same, and from proceeding with his suit 96 of 1897 until the final determination of this suit, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Inverarity, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Lowndes, appeared for the defendants.

It appears from the plaint that, on the 17th December 1895, the first defendant agreed to supply to the plaintiff Huschke's eau de cologne for three years in monthly shipments of fifteen cases, commencing from January 1896. It was provided *inter alia* that the first defendant was to draw bills against invoice at 45 days' sight, which the plaintiff was to accept and pay at maturity. In case the plaintiff failed to do so, the first defendant might dispose of the goods drawn against and recover the deficiency, if any. The first defendant also undertook by the contract to make arrangements with the manufacturers of the eau de cologne as would ensure that the same goods should not be supplied to any one in the Bombay Presidency as long as the shipments under this contract were not completed. The manufacturers were therefore under agreement with the first defendant not to supply the same goods to any one in the Bombay Presidency. On the 20th April 1896, the plaintiff made an agreement in writing with the second defendant (carrying on business in Bombay in the name of R. Maneckjee and Co.,) whereby the plaintiff bound himself to deliver to him the next twelve shipments. Under this agreement, the plaintiff was to be paid certain commission by the second defendant on the value of the goods delivered. This agreement *inter alia* recited that the plaintiff had taken the sole agency for the sale of Huschke's eau de cologne in the Bombay Presidency. The plaintiff charged that the two defendants, regretting that they had not dealt directly with each other and thus divided between themselves the advantage which accrued to the plaintiff, conspired together (the plaintiff said) to defraud him by finding or creating some pretext for putting an end to the contract, and then transferring the right to delivery of the goods from the plaintiff to the second defendant, by infringing that term of the contract which secured the monopoly for three years to the plaintiff, the first defendant importing more of the same goods during the same period and delivering them to the second defendant. In furtherance of the scheme, the defendants, on the 28th September 1896, as the plaintiff had but recently discovered, entered into an agreement in writing, whereby the first defendant agreed to transfer to the second the benefit of the plaintiff's contract when the same should be cancelled from any cause. On the 18th March 1897, the first defendant, in order to hamper or inconvenience the plaintiff, demanded Rs. 5000 as immediate security, which the plaintiff refused to pay. Then on the 18th October 1897, the plaintiff, owing to illness, having omitted to pay two drafts for £136-14-3, overdue only by about a week, the first defendant gave him notice that they cancelled their contract with him. Plaintiff said that they were not justified in giving the notice or in cancelling the contract, and that it was given in consequence of the collusion between the defendants. On the 21st October, plaintiff tendered full payment of the drafts with all costs and expenses, but it was refused. Immediately after the cancellation of the contract, the plaintiff believed that the contract was transferred to the second defendant. In furtherance of the scheme, the first defendant was introducing into the Bombay Presidency similar goods which purported to be ordered out by the firm of M. Dwarkadas and Company of Calcutta, who were merely the defendants' agents in the matter. The goods on arrival at Calcutta were transhipped at once for Bombay for Dhunjibhoy Sheriarjee Dubash, the second defendant's nominee. At the same time that the first defendant was claiming to treat the plaintiff's contract as cancelled, the second defendant was claiming a renewal of his contract of 20th April 1896 with the plaintiff for a further period of one year from April 1897, and had brought a suit to compel the plaintiff to continue delivering the goods monthly. The plaintiff said it was inequitable that the suit should, under the circumstances, be allowed to proceed. The defendants denied the allegations of the plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving his decision, thought that the plaintiff was entitled to a renewal of the contract. The provision that he might exercise his option of claiming a renewal of the contract within a month after the completion of the twelfth shipment was clearly intended to fix the latest date at which the election might be made, and not to disentitle the plaintiff to elect before the arrival of that shipment. As the thirteenth shipment arrived simultaneously with the twelfth, the plaintiff might have lost it unless he had been entitled to claim to renewal before it was delivered. The suit, in his Lordship's opinion, was not premature. The contract was in the vernacular and was loosely worded, but the intention was clear enough. His Lordship found on the two issues in the case for the plaintiff and directed that, on his performing his part of the agreement, the defendant do deliver, or cause to be delivered to him, the goods mentioned in the contract, now in the bonded warehouse or elsewhere, and do make further delivery of other future shipments for the period specified so far as it might be in their power to deliver them. Defendant to pay plaintiff's costs, including all costs reserved.

At the instance of the same plaintiff, a rule *nisi* had been issued, requiring cause to be shown why the first defendant should not be restrained from delivering any of the eau de cologne to the second defendant or to any other person than the plaintiff, etc., and why the second defendant should not be restrained from taking delivery of the same. His Lordship, in delivering his decision after hearing the arguments on the rule, directed that, on the plaintiff's furnishing security to the extent of Rs. 5000 for the due performance in future of his part of the contract, the rule against the first defendant be made absolute. As regarded the second defendant, the rule was discharged with costs, the attempt to restrain him from proceeding with his suit against the plaintiff being quite unnecessary, and the plaintiff having by his own conduct given cause for the action taken by the second defendant.

HIGH COURT.—December 10.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tyabjee.)

Motions.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

958—Hiralal M and M—Choonilal Dhramdas and others vs Harilal Ramdas—Mulji and R.
953-89-98—Tyabji D and Co—Muncherjeshaw Bomanji Chothia vs Dwarkanath Sadanand Kale—Manshuklal D and J. Part heard.
955—Pestonji R and K—Jalbhoy Ardesir Sett vs Haji Adam Seedick—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Strachey.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The London Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.
333-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The World Marine Insurance Co., Ld—Craigie L and O.
334-96—Hiralal M and M—Currim Noor Mahomed vs The Southern British Fire and Marine Insurance Co—Craigie L and O.
378-94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company—Little and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

23-96—Manshuklal D and J—L W G Carnac Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhanjeesha.
1-97—Dikshit and D—Lukhmidas Damoder vs Dhanvahu widow—Manshuklal D and J.
2-96—Bhaishunker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Utamram—M M Sacklatwala.
19-97—Manshuklal D and J—Bhicaji vs Ardesir Cursetji Bhandupwalla—Brown and Co, and F P Pavri.
29-97—F P Pavri—Hirjibhoy Cursetji Bhandupwalla vs Bhicaji Barjorji—D Lama, and Manshuklal D and J.
20-97—S B and N—Meherbai and another vs Maneckbai widow—Ardesir H and D.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

617-91—Little and Co—Dadabhoy Dajibhoy Baria vs Jamsetji Dadabhoy Baria—Ardesir H and D.
339,84—Little and Co—L A A Watkins vs C F Farron and others—Pestonjee R and K—Special.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Fulton.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

60-97—In person—Vameraledas Dayal vs Premchand Assupchand.
45-97—In person—Woodhoo Ganesh vs Nursey Virjee and another—In person.

Defended New Long Causes.

289-97—Craigie L and O—Societe Generale Mercantile vs J Stanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.
329-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Deshrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Muljee and R.
334-97—Jehangir and S—Bai Halimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Miya Panwelkar—Sorabjee and J.
327-97—In person—Veera Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.
81-97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein vs Gulabchand Manulal and others—Ardeshir H and D.
139-93—Bhaishankar and K—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Mahomed vs Multani Govindram Girdhanidas—Ardeshir H and D.
390-97—Edgelow and G—Raghnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodher—Little and Co.
304-97—Janardhan and A—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 30th November:—

Read letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 26th November 1897, intimating that the Chamber of Commerce have elected Mr. J. L. Symons, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., a Trustee of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. A. F. Beaufort who has resigned.

Resolution.—Mr. Symons is appointed a member of the Finance and Establishment and the Bunders Committees.

SIRDAR'S MANSIONS.

Read letter from Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley and Dunlop, Solicitors, dated 19th November 1897, applying, on behalf of Mr. Syed Sirdar Allikhan, the sole executor of the late Sirdar Diler Jung, for permission to use the property commonly known as Sirdar's Mansion as and for an annexe to Watson's Hotel under the circumstances therein detailed, and saying that their client is making the present application merely with the view of removing any doubt upon the point, and has no intention of altering in any way whatever the character of the Hotel.

Resolution.—Consent to use the premises for the purpose stated, namely as an annexe to Watson's Hotel should be given.

TIMBER YARDS.

Read letter from Hajee Mahomed Latiff and six other timber merchants applying for the lease of a piece of ground, 140 feet long by 100 feet deep, facing the Argyll Road for ten years at Re. 1-4-0 per square yard per annum. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd, November 1897, saying that it seems undesirable that the plot to the south of the Elphinstone Bridge should be given for timber storage as there are leasehold buildings close by, which would be greatly imperilled in case of a fire amongst the timber; suggesting another site for the location of timber; and recommending that it should be stipulated that the merchants should take up plots next to each other and leave no gaps between, and that no other but monthly tenancy, at the usual rate of Rs. 7 per 500 square feet per mensem, be allowed. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 24th November 1897, reporting that the plot appears a suitable one for the timber merchants, the only objection being the increased risk of fire to the godowns on the adjacent plots, which, he considers, would be much greater than it is now with temporary huts and stables close to the godowns; and observing that, if the plots were arranged to face the roads on the north as shown in blue on the plan forwarded with the letter instead of Argyll Road, the timber would be further away from the pucca godowns, and that the four fire hydrants on the plot seem a sufficient provision against fire. Read memorandum by the Traffic Manager, dated 30th November 1897, saying that, as the fire risk is not considered serious, he has no objection to offer to the site coloured blue.

Resolution.—The site marked on the Engineer's plan may be offered to the applicants on monthly tenancy at a rate of rent equivalent to Re. 1¼ per square yard per annum.

VICTORIA BUNDER CHOWKY.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th November 1897, recommending that the Victoria Bunder Revenue Chowky, which is now put to no use, be shifted to the Apollo Reclamation to the spot marked on the plan forwarded with the letter and given rent free to the Apollo Reclamation peon as a residence, because the fire service at the Apollo Reclamation has to be looked after and it is necessary that a trained and efficient man should be always on the premises night and day. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th November 1897, recommending that the moveable chowky at Mody Bunder Export Gate be shifted to the site on the Colaba Company's land shown on a plan forwarded with the letter and given rent free as a residence to the peon who is to look after the fire service on the Colaba Company's Land, and forwarding correspondence in which it is stated that the Colaba Company will charge rent for ground occupied by the chowky and will pay their share in the joint expenses of the Joint Cotton Green. Read memorandum from the Engineer,—dated 29th November 1897, reporting that the chowky at Mody Bunder Export Gate is old and requires repairs, and stating that the probable cost of removing it and putting it in good repair will be about Rs. 60. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 19th November 1897, requesting sanction to the entertainment of two peons on Rs. 12 each per mensem with free quarters to look after the fire service at the Apollo Reclamation and the Colaba Company's ground; requesting that the necessary provision be made in the budget for 1898-99 for these two men who will be required all the year round, but it is for the Trustees to decide whether they should be considered temporary men or permanent men with pensionable service; and saying that the cost will be apportioned as usual between the Trustees and the Colaba Company; and adding that, as a temporary measure, two of the traffic peons are looking after the fire service for the present.

Resolution.—The proposals to—(1) remove the Victoria Bunder Revenue Chowky to the site shown on the Apollo Reclamation, (2) remove the chowky at the Mody Bunder Export Gate to the site shown on the Colaba Company's land. (3) employ two peons on the temporary establishment to look after the fire service, (4) allow the peons in question to occupy the chowkies referred to rent free, (5) include the cost of these arrangements together with the rent of the site to be occupied on the Colaba Company's property to the Joint Cotton Green Account, are approved. The Traffic Manager should be requested to explain why the services of the peons are required all the year round.

AN OIL PRESSING MILL.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd November 1897, forwarding a letter from the Manager, Vacuum Oil Company, inquiring for a site for an oil pressing mill, and suggesting that the back land at Santa Cruz be offered either on the Santa Cruz Estate or at Mody Bay, that the rates laid down for this back land on a lease for 50 years being annas 8 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and annas 12 per square yard per annum for next 30 years.

Resolution.—The Trustees would prefer to lease a portion of the plot at Santa Cruz for this purpose, reserving the frontage. In the event of such an application being made, the Engineer should, in communication with the Traffic Manager, submit proposals for laying out the plot.

ALIBAGH BEACON.

Read letter from the Collector of Salt Revenue, dated 6th November 1897, saying that it is proposed to build a beacon on the Alibagh Outer Reef at the spot marked in the chart forwarded with the letter, and enquiring whether, in view of proximity of the reef to Bombay Harbour, the Trustees would be willing to allow the work to be executed by their Engineering Establishment, the cost of construction and subsequent maintenance being defrayed by the Port Fund, southern group. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 24th November 1897, stating that at the present time, owing to pressure of work, it would be impossible for him to make a survey and estimate for the proposed beacon on the Alibagh Outer Reef without having extra assistance, and saying that, for reasons stated, he does not recommend that the work be carried out by the Trustees.

Resolution.—Copy of the Engineer's report should be communicated to the Collector of Salt Revenue, with an expression of the Trustees' regret that they cannot see their way to assist in the matter.

MODY BUNDER PASSENGER WHARF.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd March 1897, for forwarding a letter from Messrs. Shepherd & Co., dated 20th idem, in which they ask—(1) that conveyances of all descriptions be prohibited from going inside the Mody Bunder Passenger wharf gates to set down passengers; (2) that the vehicle traffic outside the gate should be controlled: suggesting that barrier posts be placed without delay; that the posts should be permanently fixed before one gate only; that the second gate should have moveable posts, *i.e.*, posts standing in sockets formed by short pieces of old 3" or 4" pipe buried in the ground: explaining the object of having the moveable posts; suggesting that a notice-board should at the same time be placed at the gates prohibiting carriages being driven on the wharf: and saying, with regard to the second request of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., that he has asked the Commissioner of Police to issue instructions for controlling the vehicle traffic the gates. Read memorandum from the Engineer, reporting that the probable cost of the barriers and notice-board required will be Rs. 89.

Resolution.—The Traffic Manager's proposal is approved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th Nov. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 26th Nov. 1897.	For week ending 26th Nov. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 26th Nov. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour	19	559	17	624
" out of	11	448	21	641
" transported	4	338	10	421
" attended to	2	43	2	55
" warped	..	34	2	35

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—Dr. King's Dandelion and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF DECEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calient standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	...								
Sirsa	30·102	E	4	81·8	51·7	63	...	..	−0·09
Delhi	30·061	Calm	2	77·7	53·0	61	...	...	−0·30
Agra	30·073	NW	3	80·5	52·9	79	...	...	−0·16
Cawnpore	30·080	Calm	1	76·7	46·0	80	...	...	
Allahabad	30·068	SW	2	77·2	48·4	84	...	...	−0·21
Jhansi	30·082	Calm	1	79·5	58·7	82	...	...	−0·16
Jacobabad	30·130	NNE	3	75·6	50·0	72	...	...	−0·15
Karachi	30·061	ENE	6	84·4	63·0	10	...	...	−0·09
Jeypore	30·111	Calm	2	80·6	54·1	62	...	...	−0·24
Ajmere	30·126	Calm	2	79·4	47·3	75	...	...	−0·25
Deesa	30·035	ESE	4	87·2	51·6	62	...	...	−0·16
Ahmedabad	30·015	NE	M	87·2	60·7	54	...	...	
Bhuj	30·021	W	4	85·5	62·1	68	...	...	−0·02
Rajkot	30·021	NE	3	84·4	53·5	13	...	...	−0·07
Dhadechi	29·997	W	4	85·0	54·7	47	...	...	
Veraval	29·975	NE	6	82·1	61·8	66	...	...	
Neemuch	30·097	NNE	5	80·3	49·4	45	...	...	−0·22
Indore	30·069	Calm	1	79·3	49·1	6	...	...	−0·30
Saugor	30·062	SE	3	78·2	57·1	43	...	...	−0·51
Jubbulpore	30·100	SSE	1	77·9	43·9	71	...	...	−0·31
Hoshangabad	30·078	NE	1	79·7	51·3	63	...	...	−0·06
Khandwa	30·066	Calm	2	83·2	48·6	46	...	...	−0·53
Raipur	30·077	Calm	1	79·7	52·8	88	...	...	−0·95
Nagpur	30·057	Calm	4	88·8	49·7	76	...	...	−0·93
Amraoti	30·058	ENE	3	81·1	51·9	67	...	0·07	−0·88
Akola	30·076	NE	2	82·0	45·7	50	...	...	−0·90
Surat	30·005	NE	4	89·6	57·0	62	...	...	−0·17
Malegaon	30·055	W	4	83·4	50·6	48	...	...	−0·66
Bombay	29·983	NE	7	88·8	67·9	78	...	...	−0·05
Poona	30·050	ESE	6	82·1	49·5	50	...	...	−1·27
Ahmednagar	30·012	SW	3	80·2	44·4	60	—	—	...
Aurangabad	30·081	Calm	3	82·4	51·2	45	...	...	
Sholapur	30·012	SE	9	83·2	54·6	38	...	...	−1·28
Ratnagiri	29·952	ESE	5	88·9	63·9	62	...	...	−2·50
Belgaum	29·962	Calm	12	80·7	56·8	57	...	...	−2·13
Goa	29·949	SE	6	85·0	67·2	80	...	...	
Karwar	29·915	ENE	2	87·3	63·6	65	...	...	−3·03
Mangalore	29·898	ESE	2	89·3	67·4	85	...	...	−3·16
Calicut	29·884	E	6	86·8	67·0	68	...	2·10	−3·37
Cochin	29·880	NE	M	89·3	71·1	72	...	1·74	−5·92
Bangalore	29·993	NE	5	78·7	56·4	86	...	0·47	−3·15
Secunderabad	30·034	Calm	3	81·7	52·7	76	...	...	−4·36
Masulipatam	30·006	N	6	83·1	64·2	70	...	...	−7·65
Bellary	29·969	Calm	2	84·2	69·2	69	...	0·15	−4·15
Cuddapah	29·988	NW	L	85·0	63·4	78	...	1·90	−3·00
Madras	29·984	N	8	84·5	69·0	79	...	7·49	−8·11
Coimbatore	29·947	E	4	83·4	64·1	81	...	2·23	−1·16
Trichinopoly	29·928	C	6	88·0	68·4	68	...	2·00	−4·07
Negapatam	29·916	NW	3	81·9	71·5	86	...	2·40	−17·02
Colombo	29·860	NNE	11	88·0	74·0	93	0·01	12·48	−1·32
Aden (9th)	29·998	E	16	82·3	72·9	72	..	0·12	−0·13

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at most of the reporting stations, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is above the mean of the season in several places, and the minimum 6° in excess at Saugor and Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Surat and the lowest 44° at Jubbulpore and Ahmednagar. Humidity has increased in several places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency and at Jubbulpore. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. The weather in Ceylon and the adjoining seas is in an unsettled condition; the sea is rising and the wind is blowing fresh to strong at Colombo. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has disappeared.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Dec. 9.

Thursday: The barometer has risen over the extreme north-west of India, and briskly to rapidly in Sind and elsewhere the barometer has fallen. The depression noticed over Sind yesterday is passing slowly eastward, but is filling up and is now shown as exceedingly shallow depression over Gujerat. Elsewhere pressure conditions are practically unchanged. Winds remain northerly over the Bay, easterly over the centre and west of the peninsula and light and variable elsewhere. Temperature has fallen briskly to rapidly over Baluchistan the North-West Himalayas and west Punjab, while elsewhere the changes though considerable in places have been irregular. The mean temperature remains high over northern and north-western India except over the west of the Punjab, Baluchistan and North-West Himalayas, where the cold is greater than usual. Over the Central Provinces, the peninsula and Burma the temperature is low for the season. Some snow has fallen in Dras and Minimarg in Kashmir, and some rain in Lahore, Sialkote, Derah Ismael Khan, Murree, Srinagar, and Cherat, as well as at the Ceylon stations, elsewhere the weather is rainless.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th December, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29·940
Temperature of the Air	degrees	76·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·9
Dew Point		63·7
Relative humidity of Air		·668
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		69·0
General Directions of wind*		ENE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	185

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 6.

Roche, Capt, 6th B I, on sick leave, from Tochi Valley.

December 7.

Cooke, Brig Genl, Bo Dist Staff, on leave, from Karachi.
Beamish, Brig Surg Lt Col, Bo A M S off inspection duty, from Bhuj.
Aslett, Lt Col, 8th Bo on duty, from Baroda.

December 8.

Edwards, Lt, Bengal 1-3rd Gurkhas, on sick leave, from Maidan.
Caxwell, Lt Col, Bengal R E, on leave, from Meerut.
Campbell, Lt, Punjab Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Tochi Valley.
Widdicombe, Capt, Bo 12th B I, off leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—December 7.

Grant, Lt, Bo R E, off leave, to Quetta.
Stawell, Lt Col, Bo A A G, off leave, to Deesa.

December 8.

Elliott, Major, Bo 2nd S Lancs Regt, off leave, to Kamptee.
Moore, Surg Capt, B I M S, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th December, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next, the 11th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress—Review order. Khaki.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram cars as follows:—St. Peters School—One double car to leave tram Terminus Mazagon at 4 p.m.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned Officer and Volunteer:—2nd Lieut. F. J. Parrott from 11th December 1897 to 11th January 1898, inclusive, and Vol. R. A. Stont, F Company from 10th December 1897 to 31st March 1898.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to C Coy.:—No. 4307 Bayler A. A. Ansboro.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th December, 1897.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m., sharp, to-morrow, Saturday the 11th instant, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of Gun Target practice. Expenses will be refunded on application on parade.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.

2. Corpl. W. Harvey having returned from leave will take over the duties of No. 1 of No. 2 Sub-division No. 1 Coy.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The Dewar Cup will be fired for on the Coocis Range on the 12th instant. Range 200 yards. No entrance fee. There will also be a Spoon competition at 300 and 400 yards and scores made for the Dewar Cup will count in this competition. No entries will be received after 8 a.m.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—35 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. MADRAS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1-16th per cent. in Consols, at 113 1-8, Indian Sterling Loan being unchanged at 117. The market rates of discount were reduced 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills up to three months' sight, and on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 7-8 and 2¾ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver in London declined ⅜d., to 27⅛d. per oz., and in New York the metal was 7-8 cent cheaper, at 59¼ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ½ cent lower, at 85½ dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £61 1-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 25-32d. per rupee. Paris quotations were unaltered.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday at 42 1-4s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, November-December shipment, to Havre; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 37s. per 416lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; Brown Rapeseed at 39s. per 416lbs. sellers via Canal, December-January shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; and Linseed at 34 5-8s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Amsterdam, sellers via Canal. Market Quieter.

The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-32d. yesterday to 7-32d. per lb.—it having remained at 3 1-4d. for a fortnight—and arrivals were 1-32d. lower, in all positions. The market closed quiet all round; Sales 10,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 36,000 bales. The Manchester market remained quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday, the price of Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton remained at 5 7-8 cents per oz.; but Futures were 2 points higher in both positions, say at 5·80 cents for March, and 5·95 cents for June. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 70,000 bales; and we give below our usual comparison of the arrivals at the Ports for the three seasons, to date:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	70,000	49,000	41,000
Four days' do.	256,000	181,000	164,000
Since 1st September......	4,344,090	3,969,000	2,822,008

Business in our local Cotton Market has been upon a moderate scale to-day, the feeling having been quiet and prices unchanged. The purchases by Exporters sum up 400 bales of ready new Bengal at Rs. 147; Dhulia, at Rs. 152½; Khangaum, at Rs. 159; and Poolgaum at Rs. 159—100 bales of each; while the mills have taken 1250 bales, chiefly ready new Cotton Oomra kinds and Bengal; and a few hundred bales of old Dhollera and Oomra descriptions.

The official telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the Cotton-growing districts this morning continued to be of a favourable tenor, and leave nothing to add to our advices under this head at the beginning of the week.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,674 bales.
Wheat	4,979 cwts.
Linseed	5,796 "
Rapeseed	1,215 "
Gingellyseed	13,456 "
Poppyseed	545 "
Castorseed	919 "
Rice	7,407 "

EXCHANGE opened this morning unsettled at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but speculators having been early in the market, and Calcutta advices also coming weak, rates generally gave way to 1s. 2 7-8d. for Bank remittance at which business was reported. Transactions in Merchants three months' sight Bills were also reported at 1s. 3d., but this rate did not last, and Calcutta again advancing, 1s. 2 29-32d. was again obtainable here, speculators again buying; and eventually the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		.........1s. 2 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	.........1s. 2 7-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	...1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 3 1-16d.	"
France	3 do.	...1·58½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has partially recovered the late drop in rates and we quote this evening 98 13-16 for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 98 5-8 for the next settlement, with a strong tendency at closing; but this market is just now influenced by Exchange, and its tone varies accordingly.

SHARES have to-day resumed their quiet tone. Lukhmidas Mill are Rs. 5 lower; Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 1,325 per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain J Wilson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,691 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (22nd November) via Coast—Ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE s s Guikwar, 2,742 tons, Captain J H Harrison arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta (30th November) with a cargo of 5,735 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

Intended removal of the Light Vessel 'Krishna' and placing of the Light Vessel 'Martaban' in position. Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 19th instant, that the light vessel 'Krishna' will be relieved by the light vessel 'Martaban' on 28th November 1897. The light will be a white light showing a flash every 45 seconds, each flash being of 5 seconds' duration."

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
F	Caledonia	3529	Andrews	Marseilles	25-12	P & O Co
G	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	14-12	F Heyer
K	Clan Robertson	3104	Roberts	Antwerp	13-12	F M & Co
O	Wardha	2463	Fansset	N F		M M & Co
P	Ehrenfels	1668	Woltporn	Hamburg		G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	11-12	S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	Mangalore	10-12	S & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	S Ports	9-12	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Australia	2297	Tait	Liverpool	10-12	W & A G & Co
6	Ancona	1885	Mudie	N F		P & O Co
14	Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	11-12	M M & Co
16	Ras Rowa	1852	Georgie	Havre	12-12	W & A G & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Muzaffari	2309	B & P S N Co
Barque Grosvenor	583	H S Sidick

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·80 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Guikwar s	Harrison	Calcutta, Nov 30.
9	H. M. S. Redbreast	Martin	Trincomalee, Dec 2.
	Assyria s	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Sirsa s	Alexander	Calcutta, Nov 22.
	Murex s	......	Batoum.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	D. Balduino s.	Canepa	Genoa, &c.
	Pemba s	Shepherd	Rangoon, &c.
	Kilwa s	Packham	Persian Gulf.
	H. M. S. Lapwing	Carr	Persian Gulf.
	Onda s	Wilson	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Sirsa, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Guikwar, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Australia s—30 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 38 bales wool, L Bhicumchan; 200 cwt coir yarns, Lukhmichand Maneckchand.

FOR LONDON.
India s—350 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 1 bale woollen carpet, S J Tellery and Co; 4 cwt ivory, and 10 cwt moye teak, Ebram Passia and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 1 ton 1 cwt indigo, Latham and Co; 2,050 lbs tea, William Watson and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
India s—bales woollen carpets S J Tellery and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Australia s—13,120 cwt teelseed, 3,880 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.
Ras Rowal s—10 bales cotton, Prier De Saone and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Rohilla s—44 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Merkara s—133 bales cotton, V Dewsey.

PICTURESQUE INDIA

A Series of Articles by
The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE
Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,
Will shortly appear in the Columns of the
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CAMA—December 9, at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, the wife of Naoroji Pestonji Cama, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURCH—December 3, at Hillside, Lahore, the wife of Capt. W. E. S. Burch, the Royal Irish, Adjutant, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles, of a daughter.

TURNER—December 2, at Allahabad, the wife of W. H. E. Turner, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LEWIS—LANE—November 25, at St. Mary's Church, Quetta Captain Charles H. Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse), eldest son of Colonel H. Lewis, of Ravenscourt Park, London, to Elizabeth Helen, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major W. L. Lane, Army Medical Staff.

DEATH.

ROLLO—November 13, at Kasganj, N.-W. P., Charles Duncan Rollo, suddenly of heart disease, aged 45 years and 4 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1897.

A FEW weeks since certain representations were addressed to Mr. Lamb, Collector of Poona and Chairman of the local Plague Committee, as to the alleged harshness and want of consideration shown to the social and religious feelings of the people in carrying out preventive measures. The reply was that the complaints were unfounded, and that the complainants and their friends would best consult the interest of the city by doing all they could to make the measures efficacious and successful. We took occasion to observe that if the inhabitants of Poona really preferred to run all the risks involved in a continued visitation of plague, to the inconvenience and occasional hardship inseparable from the general application of preventive measures, it would perhaps be well for the Government to consider whether it might not be better to accede to that desire, if it were general, and leave the leaders of the community to deal with the outbreak according to their own views. Poona is not a seaport in direct communication with the ports and markets of the East and West. It could be isolated without dislocating the trade of half India; and the Government, having taken the necessary precautions to cut off the risk of the infection being carried to other parts of the country, would consult its own popularity and the financial interests of the tax-payer by leaving the inhabitants of the city to confront what has been represented to them, and what they have come to believe to be the lesser of two evils. The only alternative to that course is to fully accept the responsibility for making the measures prescribed by sanitary experience thorough, and as far as may be effective. Undeterred by the organised campaign of misrepresentation and calumny which culminated in the crime of the 22nd June, the experiment was made to conciliate local goodwill by concessions, which when granted satisfied nobody and rendered the measures taken for the stamping out of the epidemic compatible with a rapid and terrifying increase in the daily mortality. The concessions have been cancelled, but unhappily it is not possible to cancel their effects by a simple stroke of the pen. It has been found necessary to revert to the measures which, whatever their demerits, got the plague under control in April and May last, and so reduced the mortality that it was assumed, somewhat prematurely, that there was an end to the danger. Those measures with added stringency are now being enforced with an energy and thoroughness that seem to justify the hope that in six weeks Poona will be comparatively free from plague.

Colonel Creagh and Surgeon-Major Beade have been appointed to seats on the Plague Committee, and it is understood that their special task is to organise a system by which the segregation of the sick and of the healthy can be effected in any and every part of the city, quite independently of the success or failure of search-parties in discovering cases of plague. The scheme has been elaborated with great skill, and seems admirably adapted to the special conditions of Poona. The city has been divided into ten wards, each of which is placed under the charge of a European Commissioned Officer who has under him six supervisors, to each of whom is assigned one of the six blocks into which the ward is sub-divided. The supervisor is to make himself intimately acquainted with every house and household in his block, and draw up a list of the houses with the number of occupants—men, women, and children. All changes occurring by the closing or the re-opening of premises are to be entered in the list. The officer superintending the Ward has a number of British and native soldiers allotted to him, with whom he searches a certain number of houses daily, without giving any previous intimation as to which will be visited, but he will naturally visit those first that for any reason give ground for suspicion. The new rules, to which we will refer presently, prohibit any search between sunset and sunrise. A native paper, apparently unaware of this rule, inveighs against the cruelty of waking up people at night to examine a house, even to prevent the moving of a patient to another house, and argues that it would be better to run that risk or even the risk of spreading the contagion rather than wake people up out of their warm beds in the dark hours of the night. The plea and the argument are superfluous in view of the rule prohibiting night searches; but they curiously illustrate the very prevalent native feeling that the plague, and the danger of spreading it, is a very trifling evil compared to any outside interference with the customary routine of existence. This feeling is quite consistent with extraordinary apathy in regard to acts which might be expected to rouse angry resentment amongst people so susceptible to any pollution of food or drink that the shadow of a stranger falling on either is a dire offence. The body of a girl who died from the plague was deposited in a tank in the Nana Peith, one of the most populous wards in Poona. The police were unable to discover the parents of the child, though placing of the body in a tank supplying large numbers of people with their drinking water must have been known to friends and neighbours. Another plague victim was thrown into a well, others have been hidden in the compound of inhabited houses or in the cactus hedges by the side of roads. The danger of infection might be expected to arouse indignation, but, strange to say, it appears to attract no attention; nor does it become the subject of complaint. The fact that bodies are constantly disposed of in this unceremonius fashion, and always of course at night, renders it desirable that while house to house visitations are very properly restricted to the hours of daylight, proper vigilance should guard against the surreptitious removal of the sick, or the disposal of dead bodies in tanks or wells under cover of darkness.

The new system will discourage and prevent such evasions. The search party, when visiting a suspected house, will have a list of the occupants, and if one or more of them be missing, the house will be marked "Plague," and the fact reported to the Commissioned Officer who, list in hand, will specify the persons to be segregated. For purposes of segregation, people will be divided into "contact" and "non-contact." Separate camps will be provided for these two classes. "Contact" people are those who have inhabited the infected room or house, or who are in actual contact with the sick. "Non-contact" will include those who are occupying neighbouring houses, when there is reason to believe that they have been in contact with the occupants of the infected house. When it happens that deaths from plague occur in a ward without information of sickness first coming to the knowledge of the superintendent a cordon of native troops will be placed in the morning round the ward, while European soldiers make a thorough search of every house. When the cordon has been posted no one will be allowed to enter or leave the ward until the search has been completed, the time occupied being about two hours. The period of segregation is fixed at ten days, which may be reduced to seven at the discretion of the Plague Committee. On the 4th instant, the city, as well as the cantonment, was placed under General Duncan. The city is divided into two parts, the Northern and the Southern. Soon after daybreak on Saturday the northern part was surrounded by native troops, and European soldiers searched the houses without the assistance of volunteers, who were found in practice to be a hindrance rather than a help. It is satisfactory to know that a thorough search was made without either disturbance or dissatisfaction. The inhabitants of one street in the Cantonment were removed to the health camp. When the houses have been cleared and disinfected, the inhibitants will be allowed to return. A notification was issued abolishing the system of privileged segregation which was found to be liable to abuse. Among the immediate results of this drastic procedure, the number of plague cases brought to notice has risen to seventy in one day. When every case is discovered and segregated, and every person who has been in contact with it, directly or indirectly, is placed under observation for ten days, the end of the visitation will be at hand.

THE announcement that the Secretary of State will receive tenders next Wednesday for forty lakhs of rupees of Council Bills has led to one of those violent fluctuations in the exchange market to which it will remain exposed until definite steps are taken to establish the gold standard. A few days ago, it looked as though the market would remain firm when the drawing of Council Bills was resumed, as it was known there would be no telegraphic transfers, and it was expected that the ball would be set rolling at the moderate starting figure of twenty lakhs. But when it was found that double that amount was to be offered, the gold speculators immediately came out as buyers, and the market dropped from 1-3d. 3-32nds to 1-2d. 7-8ths, while Government paper advanced by half per cent. owing to the market being favourable for its export to London. The decision of the Secretary of State to sell bills for ten millions sterling instead of the budgetted amount of thirteen millions sterling shows clearly enough that, as indicated in these columns some days ago, a sterling loan will be raised to meet the balance of requirements on home account. The drawings requisite to cover the ten millions will have to average about sixty lakhs per week up to the end of the financial year. As the export trade is now much brisker than it was, this amount can be taken without unduly depressing exchange, and it may be hoped that the rate will not be below an average of fifteen pence, especially as the banks have been sending a good deal of money home, and are working with very small capital. We understand that the speculators have bought more than £600,000 worth of bills for delivery in December-January, and as they will have to sell this will be a source of firmness for exchange. Trade has been dull hitherto, but produce is now coming in more briskly and there is more animation in the market. The big drop of yesterday was partially recovered in the afternoon, but seeing how extremely sensitive the market is, the Secretary of State would have been well advised if he had begun his drawings with twenty lakhs of rupees, and increased his offers week by week until the average weekly amount required was obtained. His financial advisers seem to lack a familiar acquaintance with the intricacies of the Indian exchange market.

THE word "abnormal" is the key-note of every Departmental Report for the year 1896-97 that has thus far been published, and it will remain so until the series is complete, for there is no branch of administration that was not seriously affected during the last six months of the year by plague and famine. The report on the rail and road-borne trade of the Presidency (exclusive of Sind) for the year, shows that the trade fell in volume 16·2 per cent. below the average and 11·8 per cent. below the previous year, while its value was eight per cent. under the average. The dearness of food-stuffs is an evident explanation of the fact that the reduction in value was only half equal to the falling off in quantity which is also partly accounted for by the abnormal fall in the trade in articles of larger bulk. Fifty-three per cent. of the commerce was external to the Presidency, while the remainder was local, or between the several internal blocks into which for the purposes of these statistics the Presidency is divided. Nearly 60 per cent. of the imports were received in Bombay, and this port contributed 46 per cent. to the total exports to other parts of India. The imports of wheat into the Presidency were only one-fourth of the average receipts. Usually the bulk of the imported wheat is intended for foreign countries, and nine-tenths of it comes to Bombay. But this year there was some diversion of imports to inland blocks, and Bombay only received three-fourths of them. The import of food grains from beyond the seas was exceptionally large, wheat coming from the United States, Turkey, and Persia; pulse from Asiatic Turkey, and grain from the Eastern Coast of Africa. A great deal of rice was shipped from the Straits Settlements, and barley from Asiatic Turkey together with jowar and bajri, which were also imported from the East Coast of Africa. The returns for the quarter ending June 30th last have been published, and show that the total diminution as compared with that quarter of last year was nine per cent. The decline mainly occurred under the local trade, the decrease under imports being more than covered by increase under exports.

CHINA'S declaration that she regards the German occupation of Kiaochau as unjustifiable and contrary to international law, has most inconsistently been followed by an acceptance of the "big order" made upon the Pekin Government by Germany. Not only will a large indemnity be paid, a Cathedral be built, and the officers concerned in the murder of the German missionary be punished, but the Government of the Kaiser will be given the railway monopoly of Shantung, and the cession of Kioachau as a coaling station. At first China refused to discuss the matter until Kiaochau was evacuated, but the Tsungli Yamen do not carry their official declarations very far into practice when force is resorted to by stronger Powers. Russia acquiesces in the business on the understanding that she is allowed a free hand by the Berlin Government in Korea. The dictatorial attitude of Germany when dealing with the weak has also been exemplified in Hayti, which has complied with German demands and saluted the flag of the Emperor William. The Republic of Hayti is corrupt and evil to the last degree, but there are great difficulties in the way of its coming under foreign rule. The climate is so terrible that if Germany attempts to add the island to its colonial possessions, it will have to pay a heavy sacrifice, such as those which lead to the abandonment of attempts at subjugation successively made by France, Spain, and England.

THE Calcutta and Allahabad post was not received in Bombay till close on six o'clock last evening.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Lapwing, Commander G. S. Q. Carr, sailed, yesterday morning, for the Persian Gulf to relieve H. M. S. Pigeon. The latter vessel comes to Bombay for repairs and to prepare for re-commission.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Redbreast, Commander E. H. Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, from Trincomalee, which port she left on the 2nd instant. She has come to Bombay for usual repairs, and will remain in port for sometime. During the voyage she experienced fine weather and smooth sea.

THE annual bazaar held in the St. George's Hospital, in aid of the All Saints' Community, was successfully closed last evening. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst was present on the last two days. The Governor's Band was in attendance yesterday afternoon, and played selections of music.

THE cotton shipped from Bombay to foreign ports during the month of October last amounted to 2,406 candies, valued at Rs. 3,44,858.

DURING the week ending Dec. 8, new British rupees to the value of six lakhs were paid to the Kashmir Durbar in connection with the recoinage scheme, and British dollars were transferred to the Customs House for export to the value of Rs. 10,19,000.

THE Governor-in-Council has appointed Mr. H. Curjel to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice the Honourable Mr. T. R. McLellan.

AT the annual meeting of the University Senate on Saturday next, the Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan will propose, and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Hatch will second, that Dr. D. Macdonald, B.Sc., C.M., be elected Registrar for the ensuing two years. Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar will propose that the offer of Rs. 5,000 in 3½ per cent. Government paper from the Honorary Secretary, Uttamram Narbheram Memorial Committee, be accepted with best thanks for awarding a Scholarship, tenable for one year, to the candidate who passes the Matriculation examination with the highest number of marks in Elementary Science from among the candidates who are *bona-fide* natives of Kathiawar.

LIEUTENANT W. BEALE, acting Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is granted two years' furlough.

MR. J. C. GLOSTER, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr. R. Knight, I.C.S.

MR. HAROLD CROSS, appointed by the Secretary of State a Member of the Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 3rd December 1897, and has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind. Mr. A. K. Cama also reported his arrival on the 3rd December 1897, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar.

CAPTAIN ROBERT WYLIE, 1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been transferred to the Unattached List with effect from the 5th October 1897.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 7, was 706, giving a death-rate of 43·09 per annum per thousand as against 46·95 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·50 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 179 died from fevers, of which 83 were bubonic; 7, measles; 4, cholera; 2, leprosy; 111, phthisis; 31, diseases of the nervous system; 135, affections of the respiratory organs; 26, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 25 still-born; 53, old age and debility; 19, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 33; Brahmin, 24; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 1; Hindu of other caste, 359; Hindu outcaste 57; Musalman, 185; Parsee, 21; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 18; Eurasian, 1; European, 2; Negro African, 2. The total number of births was 236 as against 356 the corresponding period of last year and 363 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

TH AND O. STEAMER CLYDE OVERDUE AT MALTA.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, which Marseilles on the 4th instant, has not yet ved at Malta.

The British Admiral there has despatched amers in search of her.

The P. and O. Company believes that the eamer has been driven out of her course in a gale.

SAFETY OF THE CLYDE.

LATER.

The steamer Clyde arrived at Malta, this morning.

NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR FOR PARIS.

Prince Ourussoff, Russian Minister at Brussels, replaces Baron Mohrenheim, Russian Ambassador in Paris.

THE BELOOCH REGIMENT FOR MOMBASSA.

The Belooch Regiment, which has gone to Mombassa, will replace the Sikhs there, who have gone to Uganda, where they will remain pending the reorganisation the Protectorate forces.

THE KASSALA FRONTIER LINE.

The *Times* states that the frontier line of the Egyptian and Italian territories runs twenty kilometres east of Kassala, leaving Italy, Zabderat; and Paso.

THE THAKORE OF MORVI.

The Thakore of Morvi bade farewell to Lord George Hamilton, yesterday, at the India Office, and sails on Friday for India.

His Highness has purchased some blood stock for India.

CORRECTION.

A correction of the message regarding Council Bills gives forty lakhs, not forty million rupees.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 9.

The s. s. Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 4th inst., arrived, at noon, to-day.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, Dec. 9.

There were 82 new cases and 54 deaths recorded to-day, of which 22 occurred in the City; in the Cantonment 11 cases and 9 deaths; in the Suburban limits 2 cases and 3 deaths; and in the District 20 cases and 13 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 41 were admitted and 32 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 12 were admitted, 6 discharged cured, and 5 died; in the Hindu 3 were admitted, 4 discharged cured, and 5 died; in the Guzerathi 3 were admitted and one died; and in the Parsi one was admitted.

CONDITION OF THE EUROPEAN PATIENTS.

Mrs. Prescott and Miss Smith are doing well.

MILITARY NEWS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Government of India have sanctioned the removal of the lines of the Native Infantry Regiment from Bori Bunder, Bombay, to the New Cantonment to be laid out at Vankola, about a mile to the east of Santa Cruz.

Major Russell, R. E., has been deputed with a small party of the Bombay Sappers for employment under the Nepal Durbar in connection with the removal of the obstructions in the Karnali Rapids.

In connection with the question of the liability of officers on the Retired List to British Income-tax, it has been arranged with the Home Government that no claim for Income-tax shall be made in future on any officer residing out of the United Kingdom whose pension is awarded and paid by the Government of India.

Her Majesty's ship Cossack has arrived in Calcutta from Trincomalee.

The Essex Regiment have reached Calcutta from Lucknow en route for Burma, and embarked on board the R. I. M. S. Clive.

THE CALCUTTA PORT.

ITS ADVANTAGES OVER BOMBAY.

Mr. Apjohn, Vice-Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, has published a note showing that, so far from Calcutta being the most expensive port in the world its charges compare very favourably with those of the ports of London, Liverpool, and Cardiff. While the charges paid by goods for landing and shipping in Calcutta, however, are much the same as Bombay, the rates for harbour dues and pilotage in the latter port are only about one-sixth of those in Calcutta.

Mr. Apjohn maintains, nevertheless, that produce can be sent rather more cheaply to Europe from Delhi, Agra, and Cawnpore via Calcutta, than via Bombay.

SUICIDE BY LIEUTENANT WALTERS.

THE FIFTH AMONG THE WILTSHIRES.

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

Lieutenant F. D. Waltess, 1st Wiltshire Regiment, shot himself dead with a revolver on Tuesday morning, during temporary insanity, thus making the fifth suicide among the Wiltshires during the past fifteen months, including two officers.

DEATH OF MR. FRANCIS.

ANOTHER CASE OF OVER OR WRONG DOSE.

Another case of death from an overdose or wrong dose of medicine is reported from Rawalpindi, and the victim is Mr. Francis, Secretary to the Rawalpindi District Board.

Major Roberts concluded the inquest yesterday, and the report of the Chemical Examiner is now waited for.

ILLNESS OF THE RAJA OF FARIDKOT.

Owing to the continued ill-health of the Raja of Faridkot, the Punjab Government has ordered Surgeon-Captain H. M. M. Morris, Civil Surgeon, Ferozepur, to attend him.

AMRITSAR MUNICIPAL SECRETARYSHIP.

The Municipality of Amritsar has elected Mr. Allsot, retired District Superintendent of Police, as Secretary to the Municipality, in place of the late Mr. Nicholl, C. I. E.

The pay of the appointment has been reduced from nearly Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 500.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, left here for Bombay this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Yarra, left dan for Bombay, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 8 m., and she is expected here on Tuesday, the 14th t., at daylight.

MMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

erpool Cotton Market close quiet, Surats
owwnuggur .... 2 23-32.
hester Market has been quiet but steady.
nt. Consols 113 1-8
t. Rentes 104
t. Sterling Loan 117
t. Rupee Paper 61 1-8
.... 27 1-8

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OPERATING COLUMNS.

DIFFICULT MARCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

General Hammond's rear-guard reached Camp at Swaikot at noon, yesterday, after being delayed all night on the road, owing to the difficulty of getting transport animals along the bad track in single file. No further attack, however, was made upon it, and yesterday General Hammond successfully reconnoitered to Barkai, where good camping ground was found. The country proves exceedingly intricate, and is intersected in all directions by ravines with sides formed of sheer cliffs of conglomerate.

It seems that the casualties reported, yesterday, amongst the Inniskillings were due to five or six of the enemy surprising two privates in charge of some baggage. They succeeded in killing one man and dangerously wounding the other, besides making off with their rifles, but the outrage seems to have been an isolated one.

The Orakzais have now paid up Rs. 75,000, and surrendered 396 rifles, besides restoring a number of rifles taken in various raids. The Adamkhel Afridis on the Kohat border have also fully complied with the Government's terms, and have restored 77 out of 78 rifles taken in the Khyber.

Mr. White King accompanies the First Division as Political Officer on the march down Mastura Valley.

The weather is cloudy up in the Kurram, and rain was falling there for five hours on Wednesday. It is probably snowing, therefore, at Bagh.

THE MARCH THROUGH THE LAND.

EXTENSIVE PREPARATIONS.

THE TROOPS IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 9.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* from Swaikot, dated 8th December, says:—The Peshawar Column marched yesterday from Ilam Gudr to the Swaikot, a distance of 12 miles. Owing to the difficult state of the road beyond Gandao Pass much of the transport was unable to get into camp, and the rear-guard with such of animals as were near bivouacked for the night in the hills. No opposition was met with. Unfortunately two men of the Inniskillings were attacked by five prowlers close to camp in the bed of the river. One was killed immediately and the other mortally wounded. A Shinawari telegram of 8th December (Camp Mastura, 6th December), says:—all preparations have been completed for the march of the 1st Division under Major-General Symons down the Mastura Valley. The 1st Brigade, (General Hart's) starts on the 8th, and marches in two parallel columns 10 miles to Haider Khel on the 9th. This Brigade marches five miles to Hissar, and on the 10th ten miles to Barand Khel. General Gaselee's Brigade which arrived safely to-day at Bagh from Chamkanni country will arrive here on the 7th, and on the 8th will follow the first Brigade day by day down the Mastura Valley. On the 11th and 12th both Brigades will make a road over the Ghuz Darra or Walnut-Tree Pass when practicable, and will cross and march down the north-east side to the junction of Mastura and Bara rivers. Very little is known about this part of the country. No white man has previously travelled through it. Little opposition is expected, but the force is strong enough to sweep everything in front of it. Great forethought and care have been expended by Major Yielding, a most able Commissariat Officer, in equipping the division. The transport, consisting some 9,500 mules and ponies, is in thoroughly efficient condition. These animals carry about 680 tons of equipment, ammunition, and supplies. The whole of the animals have to be fed in a country where there is not a blade of grass at this time of the year anywhere. Dried Indian corn stalks harvested by the people will be taken from the villages or paid for if brought in. It has been cloudy for the last two days. If rain or snow should fall the march will be rendere...tremely difficult, and the troops who have no tents will suffer great hardships.

Reports from Bagh state that as the Afridis in the neighbourhood have not submitted, grand conflagrations of towers had been taking place there yesterday. One man of the Gordons was wounded when returning with the punitive party. The Orakzais have completely submitted and very nearly complied with the whole of the terms imposed, 317 rifles and 22,250 Government rupees having been given in.

As far as we have been east and west of this Valley, houses and villages have been re-occupied by men, women, and children. Cattle supplies are freely coming in, and a great trade is done daily outside the camp in sheep, goats, fouls, eggs, walnuts, jezails, knives, and swords. To-morrow the 21st Madras Pioneers, No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers, and the 30th Punjab Infantry arrive from Korrapa to join the 1st Division. As soon as they have crossed the Sampagha Pass the three Companies of the Derbyshire Regiment who have held the pass for the last five weeks with admireable spirit and constancy will be withdrawn. A part of General Gaselee's Brigade also marches in here to-morrow from Bagh. All troops are in the highest spirits at the prospects of their march, and to-day the men's and animals' hospitals were absolutely empty. All the wounded and sick and sorry have been sent down to the base under perfect arrangements of Sir Power Palmer, the General of the line of communications.

WINTER CLOTHING FOR NATIVE TROOPS.

Free issue of winter clothing on the Field Service scale has been sactioned for all native troops and followers of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Commands serving temperarily in the Punjab in connection with the present operations on the frontier and under canvass.

"THE BAGH SEASON."

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGH, Dec. 2.

The Bagh season is in full swing. Yesterday we had a football match between the officers of the 3rd Brigade against the officers of the 4th Brigade. To-day we had Athletic Sports and a Bumble Puppy Gymkhana. To-morrow the road towards Dwatoi is going to be improved by the Sappers and Pioneers, and there will probably be a little shooting practice by the covering party at Afridi targets. Jirgahs have been interviewing Colonel Warburton this afternoon, and I am sorry to say that I was not present, but I hear that the Colonel was well satisfied with the promises he extracted from the jirgahs to-day. The Kuki Khels have sent in their jirgahs, and as far as I can gather, are sending in a certain number of rifles at once, and have promised the balance when we arrive at Dwatoi on or about the 8th December. This, if it is really true, is good news; as then we shall have a fairly peaceful journey towards Dwatoi. The objectionable and ubiquitous sniper, I am afraid; will be in evidence no matter what jirgahs have come in. He apparently is a part and parcel of Afridi soil; he seems to grow among the rocks and mountainous ravines, and lives in the trees and is not owned by any clan when questions are asked about him, the answer given being that he must be some gentleman from across the border. An acquaintance of mine who has to-day arrived from Mastura camp tells me that all is peaceful and quiet there. The Orakzais have already handed in 250 breech-loaders and are paying their fine in driblets—sums of rupees coming in daily. The rifles they have handed in are mostly Sniders, very few Martinis. Eight of the Martinis that were taken from the gallant Sikhs at Fort Saragheri are among the ones handed in, three of these have dents in the barrels from bullet marks, showing that the gallant little garrison of the 36th Sikhs must have had these rifles hit while they were

SHOOTING THROUGH THE LOOPHOLES

of the walls of the fort. The other thirteen, they say, are in the hands of the Afridis. One man was very loth to surrender his, and offered to give 600 rupees and be allowed to exchange to keep it. Among the 250 they have given up are two Russian rifles; so our friends, the Orakzais, must have travelled some little distance to capture these. Outside the picquets groups of Orakzais daily collect with their wares of jezails, long Afghan knives and pistols, and I hear drive a roaring trade by selling these things to the garrison of Mastura—stains of blood on the knives and swords increasing the value by several rupees. But not only in arms and weapons are the Orakzais driving a roaring trade, but in fowls, eggs, and vegetables also. I believe in Mastura prices are very moderate—eggs selling for 4 annas per dozen, and chickens at 4 to the rupee. While here, only separated by one range of hills, we pay from 1-8-0 to 2 rupees per dozen eggs, and chickens cost a long and fatiguing chase to capture. I am sorry to say that the shops have all been ordered to proceed to India with the heavy baggage of the Division, and we are feasting (? ?) off Commissariat Bully beef and other delicacies. Stores of whiskies, brandy, gin, and other refined spirits have long since run out, rum being our stand-by, and a warm rum toddy before turning into bed is almost a necessity on bitterly cold nights. Three white frosts, and then snow or rain, is a saying very common at home. I don't know whether Afridi weatherwise prophets have the same saying, but for the last three nights we had had three white frosts, and to-day the sky has been overcast, and there is being a very wintry snowy look in the clouds. To-day being Thursday it was celebrated as

A BRIGADE HOLIDAY

as far as possible, and at two o'clock the sports and gymkhana programme was commenced by a pony race, "The Afridi Stakes." At the last minute this race was scratched, and the next event on the programme, a 200 yards race for Native troops, was won by a sepoy in the Bombay Pioneers, another Pioneer being second. This was followed by a similar race for British troops which was won by a fleet-footed Highlander. Then followed a jumping competition for chargers over 15 hands. Captain Campbell of the 16th Lancers was first, and General Westmacott was second. A kud race for native troops was the next event, and the course was over steep nullahs and along terraced fields. This was a very stiff race, and the prize-winner certainly deserved the prize of money he received, the winner being a Mountain Battery gunner. The Gurkhas were the cleverest at climbing nullahs, but lost distance in the open. After this an Australian officer, who is attached to the Gordon Highlanders, gave an exhibition of throwing with a boomerang. He is a great expert at the game, and amused us all greatly, especially the little Gurkhas, who, we were afraid, would attempt to perform with their cookeries in a similar manner. After this the pony jumping competition took place, and the spectators were treated to a real good exhibition. Several of the ponies being well known steeplechasers in the North of India, the adjudged winner, which was ridden by a native cavalry sowar, was taken out of an "Ekka" only a short time ago. This event was followed by the

BATTLE OF BAGH.

This was open to a team of six British officers of any regiment. The two teams mounted on mules bare back, and attacked each other, the last man left mounted claiming the victory for his regiment. The K. O. S. Borderers pulled off the victory. This caused the greatest amusement among soldiers and sepoys, and was exciting to the combatants themselves when the mules became refractory. The sports were to wind up in orthodox fashion with a tug-of-war for native troops, and one for British. Ties were drawn, teams stripped and were ready, but, alas! no rope could be found. A little Gurkha man was last seen with the rope in his possession, but he and the rope have not since been seen or heard of. Our gallant friends, the Gordon Highlanders and the K. O. S. Borderers,

CELEBRATED ST. ANDREW'S DAY

in great style. In the evening round huge fires all manner of Highland reels and flings were danced with all the necessary shrieks and yells. I think the Afridis on the hills around, who watch our every movement with eager eyes, must have thought on watching these torchlight dances and our more sober amusements of football and gymkhanas, that we have all gone off our heads.

There is one serious omission in the despatches dealing with the operations in South Bajour. The name of Subadar Mangal Singh, 35th Sikhs, does not appear in the list of those who behaved with marked gallantry on September 16th; and yet he did an act which, in the case of a British officer, would probably be rewarded with the Victoria Cross. The incident was described in our columns last month. When Lieutenant Cassels was severely wounded in the head and fell stunned to the ground, Mangal Singh, who was on a knoll some distance in rear rushed forward, picked him up, and carried him on his shoulders to a place of safety. All this was done under a heavy fire, and it was certainly one of the finest of the many fine acts done that day. Sir Bindon Blood will doubtless take an early opportunity of adding the Subadar's name to those mentioned for gallantry. We have already protested against the non-publication of General Jeffreys' despatch, and yet another reason may be advanced for issuing it. It contains, or at least should contain, an account of the heroism of individual officers and men, and both their comrades in arms and the public have a right to see this record.

The Chamkannis, who showed such a bold front during the recent operations in the Kharmana Valley, do not belong either to the Afridi or Orakzai tribe. They are a distinct race and but little is known as to their origin. Mr. Oliver in "Across the Border" refers to the more powerful mountaineers on the upper slopes of the Safed Koh and then goes on to say: "The petty settlement of Chamkannis, dropped in amongst them, deserves a passing word of notice—a people described by Bellew as originating in a heretical sect of Persian Islamites, driven out of their own country by constant persecution on account of their peculiar religious ceremonies and immoral proceedings. One of the stories against them is not altogether without a savour of the 'Love-feast' of more modern sects in England; and consisted in putting out the lights at a stage of the religious performances in which both sexes joined indiscriminately and which was the signal for possible improprieties. The Persians called it chiraghkush (lamp-extinguisher) and the Pathans or-mur (fire-extinguisher); but the Chamkannis have turned over a new leaf and become orthodox Mahomedans." According to Scott it is supposed that the Chamkannis held most of the best land in the Kharmana Valley, but were pushed back by the Massuzai Orakzai into the wilder and colder tracts to the west. The Massuzai, in fact, claim proprietary rights over the whole Kharmana basin, 200 square miles in area; but neither the Chamkannis nor the Shaonkauri, a pastoral race in the upper part of the district, will ordinarily have any dealings with them.

During the disturbances on the Kohat-Kurram border Chamkannis and Massuzai made common cause against the British Government, though Chikkai—the Umra Khan of the district—was loyal to his promise not to take part in hostilities, and kept together a following sufficiently great to prevent his enemies from molesting him. The Massuzai made no show of fighting the moment that a brigade appeared from Tirah, while General Hill moved at the same time from Sadda. They saw that they were caught between two fires, and hastened to submit. The Chamkannis, on the other hand, though they had hitherto been regarded as among the least warlike of frontier tribes held out just as the Zakka Khel have done in Tirah, and took their punishment in a savage mood. The destruction of their villages and the demolition of their towers must weaken them very considerably, and they probably regret now that they did not listen to the counsels of Chikkai. That reformed freebooter knew quite well that petty clans could not offer any serious resistance to our regular troops, and he will now be a man of greater influence than ever, as the Government will reward him handsomely.—*Pioneer.*

THE AMENDMENT OF THE BOMBAY BUILDING BY-LAWS.

In accordance with the report of a Committee appointed to consider the subject of proposed alterations and additions in the Building By-Laws of the Bombay Municipality, the following changes have been made by the Corporation, and have received the sanction of Government; they are therefore now enforcable by law. First of all, in By-law 1 a definition of the word "post" has been given as follows:—

"Post" means an upright piece of timber placed directly under and in immediate contact with and supporting or assisting to support any templates, girder, beam or plate which carries part of the load of the structure in which it is erected.

In the absence of such a definition hitherto, it has at times been contended by builders that upright pieces of timber erected in a building even when they do not support any floor, roof or wall are posts. Modifications have been made in the old definitions of "frame building" and "open building," respectively. Under the old definition of "open building" large structures having upper stories, such as godowns, theatres, &c., the spaces between the posts of which are not filled in with masonry, but with iron plates and other similar materials, escaped from the operation of the by-laws prescribed for "frame buildings" or "masonry walled building" simply because there was "no masonry filling in between the posts." It was therefore necessary to so modify the definitions of "frame" and "open" buildings that the latter should include only sheds consisting of a ground floor story covered with roofs supported on posts without filling in of any description between the posts. With this view the old definition of the "frame" and "open" buildings have been modified as follows:—

11. Item No. 11 in the statement gives the definition of what may be called "composite buildings," i.e., buildings which are partly frame buildings and partly masonry walled buildings and which at "frame building" means a building, the external walls of which are constructed of timber framing filled in with brick, stone, iron plates, or other materials and the stability of which depends mainly upon such framing.

"Open building" means a shed or other structure consisting of a ground floor storey covered with a roof erected on posts without any filling between such posts either of masonry, iron sheets or any other materials, and no such structure shall be deemed to be the subject of, or referred to in, any of the following by-laws save where the expression "open building" is used to denote the same.

"Composite building" means a building of which part is masonry walled building and part is either open building or frame building or a building of which part is open building and part is of frame building, to each of which classes of building the by-laws relating to masonry-walled buildings, open buildings and frame buildings respectively shall apply.

The Municipal Commissioner may permit the external walls to be of brick nogging provided it be of a design approved of by him.

In place of the old by-laws 28 and 30 the following have been substituted:—

28. Every person who shall erect a new open building shall construct the same in accordance with the following regulations:—

(a) The posts shall be round or square of the dimensions prescribed for frame buildings and shall run down into the solid ground to such depth as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner in each case or shall be securely built into a mass of masonry constructed of suitable building materials set either in lime or cement.

30. A person who shall erect a new building which abuts on a street of less than fifty feet in width or any part of which is within a distance of half the width of such street from a street of less width than fifty feet or who shall after erection of such a building make any addition thereto shall not, without the written permission of the Commissioner, erect such building or raise the same by means of any such addition to a greater height than one and a half times the width between the point at which such building approaches nearest to the street, and the opposite side of such street.

Numerous other amendments have been suggested by the Committee but they cannot be made without obtaining the previous amendment of the section 461 (c) of the Municipal Act.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Fort, Northern	1		5
B Mandvi, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	5	0	19
C Bhuleshwar & KharaTalao	4	3	19
D Walkeshwar	1	0	11
E Kamatipura,& 1st Nagpada	3	3	26
F Parel	0	0	7
G Worlee	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	11
Total	14	10	100
Total plague deaths to date	13,683	11,435	..
Same date last year	42	30	160
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	56

CHOLERA.

Attacks 0
Deaths 0

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The undermentioned English doctors have been posted for plague duty, under the orders of the Chairman, Bombay Plague Committee, as follows:—Drs. R. H. Castellote, M.D., F. M. Gibson, L. G. Haydon, J. T. Leon, and E. L. Hunt.

Assistant Surgeon C. M. Rodrigues has been appointed on plague duty at Malegaon.

Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. Walton, M.B., F.R.C.S., has been deputed on plague duty under the Collector of Satara.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps have been appointed on plague duty:—Captain T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Lieutenant C. H. Rowcroft, R.A., and Lieutenant F. S. Walker, to Satara; Captain A. J. W. Browne to Anand; Lieutenant A. R. C. Savil to Malegaon; and Lieutenant A. N. Davidson to Nasik.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The above reports showed that a Parsee suffering from plague was removed from house No. 68 in Gunbow Street to the Arthur Road Hospital. Five cases of plague and one case of suspicious fever were detected in the various localities in the Mandvie ward, and patients were removed to the different hospitals. Four cases of suspicious fever were discovered in E Ward, two at Kamatipura, one at Peerkhan Lane, and the fourth at Cursetji Suklaji Street. Two cases of bubonic fever were reported from Kumbharwada, one from Khara Talao, and one from Market section. Two deaths due to the same disease were recorded in the Khara Talao section. One suspicious case of fever was found in Parel and Mahim ward.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

The number of persons detained under observation in the various quarantine camps, yesterday, was as follows:—Modikhana, 1,321; Wari Bunder, 1,038; and Narelwady, 218.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were, yesterday, remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals 172 patients, and six deaths were recorded.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,360, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,615, making a total of 4,975 persons. Departures by sea 844, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,566, making a total of 4,410 persons.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

The Eighteen-hole Scratch competition for the Blackheath Gold Medal was won, yesterday morning, by Mr. W. P. Pechey, for the second year in succession, with a score of 81. Mr. R. M. Watson Smyth won the handicap with 92—12=80.

THE CAWNPORE INSURANCE CASE.

The hearing of the action A. H. Creet *vs.* the London and Lancashire Insurance Company was resumed at Cawnpore before the District Judge on Monday. The case has excited a good deal of interest owing to the amount claimed and the defence raised. It will be remembered that a fire took place on the day of the great earthquake, the 12th of June last, and Mr. Creet's leather factory was completely burned to the ground. An insurance had been effected by Mr. Creet on the 18th December, 1896, under a policy with the defendant company. The amount insured was Rs. 1,20,000, of which Rs. 20,000 was stated to be for the building of the plaintiff's boot factory, and Rs. 1,00,000, on the stock of leather manufactured and in process, and tools and implements. The present claim is for Rs. 1,12,000 the difference of Rs. 8,000 being alleged by the plaintiff to be the value of the salvage which was offered to him by the defendant at this figure. After the fire, the company's representative came to Cawnpore to investigate the amount of the loss. Mr. Creet, however, was unable to furnish any books of accounts or vouchers, it being stated that all books had been burnt, and he furnished the company with a list drawn up by his manager from memory giving goods estimated at a total value of Rs. 2,39,560 and under the terms of the policy a statutory declaration was submitted by Mr. Creet with a certificate appended by a local barrister, Mr. Harrison, to the effect that he was well acquainted with the character of the insured and had examined the circumstances attending the fire and the damage and believed that the insured had without fraud sustained damage to the extent of Rs. 2,39,560. The company considering the list tendered by Mr. Creet, insufficient proof of his loss, called upon him to furnish some more satisfactory proof and declined to accept the figures given in the absence of such further proof. The result was that on the 23rd July, 1897, Mr. Creet filed a suit against the company to recover the sum of Rs. 1,12,000.

The defendant company in its written statement resisted the claim on several grounds, among them being that the plaintiff had no insurable interest in the factory, having conveyed it to his two infant sons in August, 1893; that they were informed and believed that the plaintiff himself set fire to the factory in order to claim the insurance; that he did not use his best endeavours to save and protect the property from damage at and after the fire; that the claim was fraudulent under clause 8 of the policy; that plaintiff had given a false estimate of the value of the article, said to have been burned; that the plaintiff was re-building the factory and that he had no right to do this himself and claim the insurance money. It was also objected that the plaint was defective as the amount of the loss suffered, was not set out. This resulted in an application by the defendant to have his plaint amended so as to include a statement that the loss exceeded Rs. 1,00,000. It was again objected that the amendment did not rectify the plaint and that it was still defective as not containing a statement as to the exact amount of the loss.

On the 1st of November, the Court settled 14 issues to be decided in the case, and the first two of these issues were down for trial on Monday. They are as follows:—(1) Should Leon and Reuben, the two infant sons of the plaintiff, be impleaded as parties to the suit? (2) Was the deed of gift referred to by the defendants and admitted by the plaintiff cancelled as stated by the plaintiff, any insurable and had the plaintiff interest in the property insured at the time the policy was effected?

Mr. C. M. Arrindell, barrister-at-law, and Mr. E. A. Forbes, appeared for the plaintiff, while the defendant company were represented by Mr. T. E. Strachey, barrister-at-law, Pandit Pirthi Nath and Babu T. N. Banerjee, pleaders of the local bar.

With regard to the second of these two issues which was the only one raised on Monday, Mr Forbes announced that he had summoned the record of a suit Chator *vs.* Creet in which a decree for the cancelling of the deed of gift was passed, and he stated that he relied on the decree and the endorsement by the Court on the original deed of gift. It may be remarked that the suit between Chator and Creet was for an alleged debt of Rs. 1,100 said to have been lent by the plaintiff Chator to Mr. Creet in 1893, and two years later the suit was brought to recover the money, the plaintiff alleging that he had heard of the deed of gift and that if the debt were left outstanding he would be unlikely to recover under any decree he might obtain. He asked for a decree for the claim and also for the cancellation of the deed of gift. This suit was registered on December 14th and the Subordinate Judge on the same day passed a decree for the claim and ordered the cancellation of the deed.

To return to Mr. Forbes. He asked the Court for permission to tender evidence as to the circumstances under which the deed of gift was written in order to show that it was a *benami* transaction. It was objected that this was new matter and outside the issue before the Court, and the Court ruled that this evidence could not be given. Defendant's counsel further submitted that the decree was not relevant, because it purported to cancel a deed of gift which concerned certain parties and in order to be relevant for the purpose adduced all the parties to it must have been made parties to the suit, whereas the donees under the deed of gift were not parties to the suit.

A dispute arose between Mr. Forbes and Mr. Strachey as to whether the whole record of the suit had been filed, and eventually the Court was asked by the latter to receive the whole record as evidence for the defendant, on the strength of which it would be argued that the decree was obtained by collusion. Mr. Forbes stated that he should want to bring rebutting evidence to show that the decree was not obtained by collusion, and in order to do that it would be necessary to call witnesses, and he therefore asked for an adjournment. Mr. Strachey replied that if the case was to be delayed by an adjournment he also should want to call evidence, which he was prepared to dispense with if the case was continued at once.

Eventually the Judge adjourned the case until 5th January to enable both parties to produce evidence on the point.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

A correspondent, writing from Rajkote on Tuesday, says:—At the cricket match played between the Rajkumar College and the Visitors during the Governor's stay here, Mr. White, Manager and Engineer-in-chief of the Bhownugger Gondal Railway, was rather struck and yet continues to be ill.—Bai Shri Motiba, sister of H. H. Sir Waghji, Thakore Saheb of Morvi, and a widow Rani of the late Raj Saheb Bowsinghji of Wankaner, died last week, at the age of about 55, of rheumatism. Before the British Government assumed the administration of the State on the demise of her husband she enjoyed as her allowance the revenues of Mahika and another village, but since then a cash allowance of Rs. 6,000 per annum was fixed instead of the revenues of the village. The lady leaves no issue of her own, and her jewellery and cash will now become the State property. She was of a very liberal and charitable disposition. Her funeral ceremonies will be performed at a cost of Rs. 4,000.—It is now almost definitely settled that the tours of the Minor Raj Saheb of Wankaner through India will commence from about the 15th instant. Dr. Dinshaw Burjorji, son of the medical officer, Bhownugger State, will accompany him at present, and Lieutenant Harrington will soon join the party. Rs. 50,000 have been sanctioned for the journey in India, which will extend to Benares, Calcutta, Ceylon, and the Deccan. It is said that the India tours will take three months, and the voyage to Europe, which will be taken up soon on his return from India, six months, and that the Chief will be associated, with the State Manager for six months, at the expiry of which term he will be installed as the sole Administrator of his State.—His Highness Sir Sayajirao, K. C. I. E., Gaekwar of Baroda, is expected to arrive in Amreli about the 15th of this month.—Mr. Dayabhai Pitamberdas Derasari, late Assistant Master in the Kathiawar Male Training College, has passed the Barrister's examination.—His Highness Sir Bhagwatsinhji, Thakore Saheb of Gondal, was, on his return from Europe, welcomed at Jetalsar, yesterday, by respectable representatives of his Dhoraji subjects. Both at Jetalsar and at Gondal his Highness had a most hearty welcome and great enthusiasm prevailed.—The Gondal State has offered to construct a metre-gauge railway from Rajkote to Wadhwan station *via* Bamanbose, Chotila, etc. H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Morvi, however, arrives on or about the 25th instant, and probably the question will be settled after consultation with his Highness. Under any circumstances we shall soon have a metre-guage line for that distance.—The Khadia inheritance case, which was to have come before the Rajprakarni Court, Junagadh, has been postponed to the 26th instant.—The Criminal Sessions commenced yesterday. Of the cases to be tried one is with reference to a woman, Viru, who is alleged to have caused hurt to about 18 men by making them put their hands in burning oil to test their honesty. The woman belongs to a mendicant class, and gave effect to a superstitious notion that fingers of honest persons would not be affected. She is committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Halar, for a charge under sections 330 and 417 of the Indian Penal Code. In the second case four persons stand accused of having committed dacoity, with six others, in Sawalkote, under Bhownugger, and plundered property worth Rs. 50 and wounded certain persons on 24th May. These were committed to the Sessions by the Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Gohelwar.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

There will be the re-sailed "Tomtit" class race for a prize offered by a member of the club (2nd and 3rd prizes as usual) and the usual Handicap races for yachts and ships' boats, to-morrow (Saturday). Entries close at noon, to-day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Sir George Cotton presided at the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narrotamdas, the Hon. Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, T. W. Cuffe, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinshaw B. Master, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Ismail Jan Mahomed, Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Jaya Karadi Lingu, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, G. Lund, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Maneckshah J. Taleyarkhan, Mir Aun Alli, Mirza Hussein Khan, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi Sundernath D. Khote, Dr. C. H. F. Underwood, Mr. Vasanji Khimji, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1893-97.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1896-97, and the report of the Municipal Auditors for the same period together with review thereof by the Standing Committee.

On the last occasion Dr. K. N. Bahadurji had moved the following preposition on the subject:—"That the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1896-97, and the report of the Municipal Auditors for the same period together with the review thereof by the Standing Committed, be recorded. (2) That having regard to the statement of the Health Officer that he suspected plague to be in the city before it was brought to the knowledge of the Standing Committee the Corporation regret to observe that the responsible Officer most lamentably failed not only to realize that gravity of the situation even after the existence of the plague became matter of common knowledge, but also to make regular and full use of the Sanitary provisions in the Act enjoining specific duties on the responsible officer of the Municipality in managing the epidemic. (3) That this resolution precede and be incorporated with the Standing Committee's review of the Administration Report."

Dr. N. N. Katrak had seconded the proposition.

Yesterday Mr. Mir Aun Ali raised a point of order, and asked the president if the third para. of Dr. Bahadurji's proposition was not out of order. He submitted that the Corporation had no power under the Act to order the Standing Committee to add to or remove any para. from their "review."

Mr. A.F. Unwalla submitted that the para. in question was out of order, and that the Corporation could not act in the manner suggested by Dr. Bahadurji. He quoted an instance in which the Corporation resolved to expunge the report of the Leper Asylum which was added to the Administration Report. He thought that if the resolution proposed by Dr. Bahadurji was passed without the third para. Dr. Bahadurji's object would be fulfilled as the resolution would remain on the record.

Professor Muller remarked that the review was obviously the Standing Committee's review, and the Corporation could not add anything to it.

Dr. Bahadurji submitted that the para. in question was quite in order, and if the resolution could not be added as a para. to the review or the Administration Report it might be printed on a slip and added to the whole report.

The president remarked that before coming to the meeting he had considered the point carefully, and had come to the conclusion that the third para. was out of order.

It was accordingly removed, and only the first two paras. were allowed to stand.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali then proceeded to discuss the proposition in the amended form. He did not think that Dr. Bahadurji had dealt with the Health Officer's report impartially and in a clear state of mind. Some of the paragraphs referred to by Dr. Bahadurji were either misconstrued or a wrong interpretation was put upon them. Dr. Bahadurji would not have exhausted his eloquence, oratory, and persuasive powers were it not for the plague which was so fully and fairly dealt with by the Health Officer in his report. The plague was a visitation of God and was not due to negligence on the part of that particular officer. All sorts of theories were entertained as to the cause and origin of the plague, which some said was imported from Bagdad, Arabia, or China, and in fact its origin was still not known, and it remained for the future generation to find out the cause of the malady.

Dr. Bahadurji rose to a point of order, and remarked that the Corporation were discussing his proposition, and members should not enter into a history of the plague.

The president asked Mr. Mir Aun Ali to confine his remarks to the motion before them.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali, continuing, said that from the report it appeared that the Health Officer had given repeated warnings to the Corporation regarding the insanitary condition of the city and had asked for an increased number of halalkhores, but his frequent remonstrances were not heeded. It was not a neglect, but a criminal neglect, on the part of the Corporation, and when they said that it resulted in such a disaster, they wanted somebody to be made a scapegoat or to be changed, and Dr. Bahadurji at once found Dr. Weir to serve that purpose. If Dr. Weir had sounded a note of alarm when the plague first broke out he would have been accused of creating a panic and suspending the business of the city. The Municipality would never have been able to combat the plague were it not for the assistance rendered to them by Government, who were perfectly justified in taking the management of the plague in their own hands.

THE VALUE OF DR. WEIR'S REPORT.

Mr. G. W. Roughton moved an amendment to the effect that the second para. of Dr. Bahadurji's motion be omitted. The para. he said, was entirely unintelligible, and was directed towards a gentleman who was not at all a responsible officer. Under the section referred to by Dr. Bahadurji the Municipal Commissioner alone was the responsible officer of the Corporation. But strange to say not a single word was said against the Commissioner by Dr. Bahadurji. The Health Officer was quite under the control of the Municipal Commissioner, and could only advise him as regarded the public health of the city. It was unfair and ungenerous on the part of Dr. Bahadurji to have endeavoured to hold Dr. Weir responsible for things which the Commissioner alone was responsible for. If the resolution was passed, having regard to the provisions of the Act, it was not a reflection on Dr. Weir, but it was a reflection simply and purely on the Commissioner. If it was a slur on anybody it was on the Commissioner. There was absolutely no evidence to show that everything that Dr. Bahadurji said should have been done had not been done by Dr. Weir, and if the Corporation thought that censure should be passed for an alleged dereliction of duty it must be passed against Mr. Snow. Mr. Snow was present in the meeting, and he was quite competent to take care of himself, so he was not going to defend him. He could speak for himself. Dr. Weir was not there, and even if he was he could not have spoken. Dr. Bahadurji said that it was an insult to a man of common sense to say that the report was interesting; but for aught he knew every line of the report was full of interest and would become a historical record. If it was an insult to common sense, all he (Mr. Roughton) could say was "Thank God, I have not got common sense." (Laughter.) He declined to accept Dr. Bahadurji's *ipse dixit* as to who was a man of common sense and who was not. The report was a complete record of a most interesting character, and it would live many years after Dr. Baadhurji and he had ceased to exist. It provided material for a thorough and comprehensive system of the history and treatment of plague analogous to that published by Defoe. It was a document replete with interesting details, and the Corporation ought to be thankful to Dr. Weir for having prepared such a report.

Mr. C. Hewett seconded the amendment, observing that Dr. Bahadurji had tried to blacken the character of Dr. Weir and to give a backhanded slap to him which should not be tolerated.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said that in spite of all respect he had for, and the very high esteem in which he held the Health Officer, he might aver that when plague was first reported by members of the Standing Committee that officer hesitated to believe that the disease discovered was plague. If stringent measures had been taken at the time that cases were brought to the notice of the Health Officer the malady would not have spread and would not have taken such a firm hold on the city. There was ample time for the Health Officer to deal with the malady, but he took considerably long time to realize the dangers attending the plague, which was for some weeks allowed to take its course without endeavours being made to stamp it out of the city.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha said that there was a general impression among the public, specially the native community, that it was the duty of the Executive to first discover the plague, and it was a matter of regret that in this case this was not done. He, however, when being able to diognose the disease he tried to do his duty manfully and to the best of his ability. (Hear, hear.) It was now unprofitable to take one or another officer to task in the matter. They must look the thing in its face and find out proper ways and means to improve the sanitation of the city. He then submitted to the Corporation the mortuary statistics of the city from the year 1848 which he had obtained from Municipal records by the aid of Mr. Michael, acting Municipal Secretary, and pointed out that the mortality had increased after the year 1890. Such state of affairs required to be remedied. He also pointed out that higher mortality was due to fever raging in certain parts of the city. Parts where fever was most raging were Mandvie

Kamatipura, Kumbharwada, Kharatalao and Colaba. He then dealt with the financial position of the Municipality, and concluded by saying that by spending seventy lakhs of rupees on new works in the last five years the Municipality had proved that they had done their duty.

Dr. Dinshaw Master was in favour of giving a chance to the Health Officer to refute the allegations made in Dr. Bahadurji's proposition.

REFUTATION OF DR. BAHADURJI'S DIATRIBES.

The Municipal Commissioner said:—Mr. President and Gentlemen, it was not my intention to have taken part in this debate, but the extraordinary statements of Dr. Bahadurji call for some comment. As regards his imputation against the Health Officer for failing to make regular and full use of the sanitary provisions of the Act enjoining specific duties on the responsible officer in managing epidemics, I would point out that nearly all those sections, as far as applicable, were made use of at one time or another, but an epidemic of bubonic plague is not to be managed or controlled by a few cut and dry sections in an Act which certainly never contemplated the onslaught of a disease unknown to Western India for upwards of half-a-century. The fact of the promulgation of the Epidemic Diseases Act and the numerous notifications and orders thereunder show that quite different provisions to those provided in the Municipal Act were requisite to combat the bubonic epidemic. Dr. Bahadurji has certainly discharged the unpleasant duty he mentions with the greatest unpleasantness possible, but that will occasion no surprise in this Corporation which has had considerable experience of his forensic methods. At a later period of his speech he describes Dr. Weir's report as insulting to the intelligence of the members of the Corporation. I cannot help contrasting the report in question which forms a careful and remarkable history of the plague, in Bombay, with the ill-condisioned diatribe Dr. Bhadurji has seen fit to inflict on the Corporation, and will leave it to the good sense of that body to determine whether the former or the latter is more insulting to their intelligence. As to the report itself I may observe that there is nothing new or interesting in Dr. Bahadurji's plan of picking out a passage here and there apart from the general context, and holding it up to ridicule. Any school-boy would be equal to such an effort of genius. I can, however, answer for the general veracity of the report and its perusal by those who went about and knew the events which occurred in the first months of the plague will prove the close observations and intimate knowledge displayed by the writer concerning all matters connected with the epidemic. The mover of the resolution has also fallen foul of Dr. Weir's epistolary style, and I admit that Dr. Weir's style is a peculiar one with special features of its own. I cannot, however, acknowledge that an officer of 25 years, service, who has written many exceedingly able reports during his Municipal career, is called upon to conform his literary methods to the ideas of Dr. Bahadurji, nor can I conceive that the Corporation or any one else would in the slightest degree gain thereby. Dr. Bahadurji has contrasted the Plague Committee with the executive of the Corporation, but there is no real comparison possible, as the Committee were an irresponsible body with full power of spending Municipal funds as they liked, and absolutely no check except an audit of accounts. It is necessary to thoroughly realize this difference between officers directly responsible to the Corporation for every demand and grant and an independent organization with the Municipal exchequer at their disposal and carte blanche to adopt any measures they pleased. This aspect of the question which goes to the root of the whole matter has been entirely ignored by Dr. Bahadurji when he waxes eloquent over what the Plague Committee did and the Municipality did not. To come to a further point in Dr. Bahadurji's speech I may remark that the Municipality had 9 vans and one ambulance with 16 horses, the number having been increased under my orders, and amply sufficing up to the time people became willing to go to hospital themselves, and the subsequent enforcement of segregation under the Plague Committee. As to disinfection it was carried out wholesale by the burning of bedding, clothing, and infected articles, often down a whole street, while infected godowns and shops were treated in all directions and their contents thoroughly disinfected in the sun or by other methods. The provision of wash-houses and disinfecting chambers under the circumstances which then confronted the Executive, would have had no appreciable effect in contrast with the extended operations which had to be carried out. As regards the matter of suitable accommodation for the reception and treatment of Epidemic cases, Dr. Bahadurji has again conveniently obscured the whole issue. This Corporation, and every one with an intimate knowledge of the events which occurred during the first four months of the plague, is aware that under no pretext whatever would people submit if they could avoid it to be taken to any public hospital. Under the influence of the panic which then existed had there been a score of the best equipped hospitals in the world they would have remained empty and tenantless. Further, for reasons which are fully explained in my plague report, segregation of the sick had to be modified, and the result was that up to the end of January the hospital accommodation at Arthur Road proved more than sufficient. The panic then began to subside very rapidly, and plague-stricken patients came to hospital of their own accord. For a fortnight there was a larger number of admissions than the hospital could properly accommodate. On the first symptoms of this change I issued orders to enlarge the accommodation, put up nurses quarters, and communicated with the Sisters at Mazagon, who at once volunteered their invaluable services. The staff was largely increased and the pressure on the hospital relieved in a little over a fortnight. I was at the same time making ready to open the Grant Road Hospital on the advice of the Health Officer, but as Government had determined to start Parel as a hospital, it was considered advisable to set that large building in working order first and Grant Road was subsequently opened. The attack made by the mover of this resolution on the opening of the Parel Hospital in opposing the grant of funds required to set it going will be fresh in the recollection of the Corporation, and called forth the indignant protests of several members; yet we now have the curious spectacle of the same individual complaining of the want of hospital accommodation. Comment is needless on such proceedings as they carry their own condemnation. After the Plague Committee came into office the accommodation at Arthur Road was still further increased owing to the enforcement of segregation, and several more hospitals were put up. I shall not enlarge further on that subject now, but will merely draw the attention of the Corporation to the marked line of divergence in the situation up to the end of January, and that subsequently obtaining when panic began to subside and the attendant circumstances had completely changed. I may presume Dr. Bahadurji to be a man of ordinary intelligence, and if so he must have been well acquainted with these matters. I find, however, no mention of this in the remarks to which he has treated the Corporation, and can only conclude that he deliberately ignored all the governing factors of the situation. The next point of importance is the so-called unpreparedness of the Municipality. I may say at once that an instance of a Municipality solemnly preparing itself for an attack of bubonic epidemic which might or might not occur once in a hundred years is unknown, and there would be nearly as much sense in getting ready for an earthquake. As regards the opinion of foreign experts, most of whom I came into contact with at various times, this may be noted, that they one and all expressed their astonishment and appreciation of the narrow bounds in which the epidemic was kept owing to the exertions of the Municipality, and that result was mainly due to the incessant and devoted work of the Health Officer and those associated with him. When a comparison is made with neighbouring cities where the mortality has been four and five times as great, and when the vast intricate nature of the byways and buildings of this City is considered, I think the Municipality may well be congratulated on the results obtained, and the aspersions of Dr. Bahadurji will not alter the fact that the brunt of the plague was virtually over when the Plague Committee was appointed on the 3rd March, and that the disease had dwindled to the most moderate proportions by the time their operations were in force about the 1st April. On the 15th January the total mortality stood at 344. On the 3rd March the total mortality was 203 with 102 plague cases, and on the 1st April 126 with 67 plague cases. These figures speak for themselves, and the ratio of decline in the ensuing months remained almost precisely the same. Dr. Bahadurji's statements regarding dampness and waste of water are unintelligible: he must surely be aware that the necessary provisions do not exist in the Act to combat this wide-spread evil, and that the Commissioner had to take special powers to deal in a wholesale manner with one of the most serious dangers to the health of the City. I take it that it would be no exaggeration to say that hundreds of lives have been saved during the last 12 months by the adoption of the plan of cutting off water from the damp and insanitary houses, and I believe the further benefit to the health of the City from preserving the present arrangements will be incalculable. As to the overcrowding Section in the Act, I would draw attention to the fact that my predecessor who certainly was not in the habit of ignoring any powers which the Act conferred on him, never once attempted to work this Section during his five years tenure of office, for the simple reason that such a course is impracticable. Roughly speaking, overcrowding exists in some 10,000 houses of the City, perhaps more. What then would be the result, say, of taking up the few cases which could be dealt with in any reasonable time out of such a vast number: the evil would remain practically untouched, while the persons dispossessed of their tenements would merely crowd into other houses and accentuate the prevailing insanitary conditions. Supposing that it were possible to deal with all the overcrowded houses in the city by means of prosecutions before Magistrates, what would become of thirty or forty thousand people displaced from their houses: they must go somewhere, and unless the Municipality were prepared to build them residences the most cruel hardship would ensue. No remedy of this kind will avail, but what is required is the gradual demolition of insanitary areas, and the thorough amendment of the building sections of the Act with the view of compelling the necessary sanitary alterations in existing buildings and ensuring them in new structures. In conclusion, I must remark that stripped of its fine tone of moral indignation, Dr. Bahadurji's speech simply resolves itself into an ungenerous and commonplace personal attack on the Health Officer, and I trust the Corporation will treat such a baseless fabric of misrepresentations with the contempt it deserves.

On the motion of Mr. Uawalla, the Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

THE WORLD'S WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

THE annual convention in connection with this great cosmopolitan temperance movement has been held in Bombay during the present week and has been very successful. It commenced with a conference of members held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Mrs. Phillips, the president of the Indian branches of the Union, being in the chair. Encouraging speeches were delivered, and the committee for 1898 was elected as follows:—Mrs. Thoburn; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Christie; Joint Secretary, Miss Morris; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Walker; and Treasurer, Miss Trail. The following ladies were elected as Superintendents of Departments of work:—Evangelitical, Mrs. Briggs; Juvenile, Mrs. Guest; Literature, Mrs. Fox; Social Purity, Mrs. Horne; Finance, Dr. Van Ingen; Press, Miss Marston; Drawing Room Meetings, Mrs. Morris; Organisation, the Joint Secretaries; Petitions and Legislation, Mrs. Dyer; Church Influence, Mrs. Stephens; Mothers' Meetings, Mrs. Chisholm; Sunday Schools, Mrs. Frease; Scientific Instruction, Dr. Hodge and Dr. Van Ingen; and Bible Study, Miss Porter.

Yesterday afternoon a reception of delegates was held at the residence of Bishop Thoburn, above the Bowen Memorial Church, and in the evening, at 6 o'clock, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall. The meeting was fairly well attended, one part of the hall being reserved for the Good Templar Lodges, whose membership comprises a large number of soldiers and sailors. Mrs. Thoburn, wife of Bishop Thoburn, presided, and was supported on the platform by a number of the principal workers in connection with the movement. The banner of the association, bearing the inscription "For God and Home and Every Land," was suspended near the organ, and the table of the platform was beautified with vases of flowers. After the singing of a hymn, the Rev. Dr. Osborne led the meeting in prayer, and then Dr. (Mrs.) Van Ingen addressed the audience. She urged on her hearers their responsibility in regard to furthering the work of the society. The influence of women was so great that if the women were on the temperance side the world would soon be won for that great cause. To this end it was necessary that they should present an united front against the enemy, and should make their influence felt in all directions. The need of bringing influence to bear upon the legislation of the country was adumbrated, and statistics were quoted to show that the existing abkari laws were calculated to increase instead of to lessen the consumption of alcoholic drink in India. The spread of temperance literature was also advocated as of great importance. The demon drink was a great foe to the spread of Christ's Kingdom, and therefore all who served Him should be willing to practice self-denial in this matter for the sake of others. It was on this among other grounds that the members were not merely temperance people, but total abstinence people. It was safest and best to eschew drink, and not to give the insiduous enemy a chance of submerging them; as it had submerged so many others. If they drank moderately there was a risk of being overcome; if they entirely abstained there was no danger whatever. If they drank moderately they would have but little to give up on becoming abstainers. In conclusion, she appealed to missionaries and doctors, as persons having special opportunities for promoting the temperance cause, to do all they could to advance it. She urged her professional brethren to launch out on the non-alcoholic system of treatment as many, like Dr. B. Richardson, had done with the best results.

Mrs. Phillips, president of the W.C.T.U. for India, was the next speaker. They were there that evening for principle, for God, for home and for every land. She compared the work of the Association with that of the band of brave men she saw go forth to battle in her native land, America, many years ago, to free the slaves. The members of the association were bound to do all they could to bring in recruits. They should bring their influence to bear on their friends: on their pastors, beseeching them to have temperance Sundays more than once a year; on the doctors, urging them to prescribe something else than alcohol. To her Indian brothers and sisters she would say that she was ashamed to think that the English people were not so temperate as they were. She asked them to bring such a temperance sentiment to bear upon the young people of their communities that they might be saved from the objectionable Western habit of taking intoxicants. Finally, she appealed to deeply-taught Christians, and also to young people, even to the children, to help forward this work.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna said he felt greatly honoured in addressing that meeting under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. He was glad that England's mission to India—to elevate the Indian nation—was being fulfilled by associations such as that. He regretted that so few of his countrymen were present to show their sympathy with so great and cosmopolitan a movement. He felt that it was his duty to respond to the appeal that had been made that evening to the doctors. The opinion of medical men was divided on this subject, but in a discussion that was carried on some years ago by eminent medical men the views of the temperance doctors carried the day. Sir William Gull generally styled alcohol as the "great devil," Dr. Richardson was of opinion that alcohol is positively injurious to different organs of the body. The tendency of a patient when prescribed strong drink was to increase the quantity he took until he took it greatly in excess. He was but a humble worker in the cause, and could not do all that previous speakers suggested, but he undertook as a Legislative Councillor to place before Government from time to time all the different grievances connected with abkari laws.

Other speeches followed, and musical selections were given at intervals.

L. M. & S. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the examination for the degree of Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery was declared last evening at the Bombay University. There were in all forty candidates, out of whom eleven were declared to have stood the test successfully. The Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormusji Cama Gold Medal has been awarded to Miss Rose Cecilia Ferreira for securing the highest number of marks in surgery. Miss Mithibai C. Khambatta has secured the Scholarship of the medical women for India and also the Lady Reay gold medal for passing the test with the highest number of marks. The Balkrishna Sudanji Prize has been awarded to Mr. Jalejar Rustomji Vakil for securing the highest number of marks in midwifery. The Charles Morehead Prize in Clinical Medicine has been given to Mr. Trimbak Dinkar Velinkar. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

Banker, Shapurji Ardeshir
Elijah, Moses
Ferreira, Rose Cecilia
Gadgil, S B
Khambatta, Mithibai C
Mahalas, Venkatesh Ragho
Naik, Dinanath Balkrishna
Talati, H Purshottamdas
Vakil, Jalejar Rustomji
Velankar, Trimbak Dinkar
Vyas, Lakshmishankar Lalji

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending his Excellency the Governor's Levee, on the 8th instant:—

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart
Surgeon-Major M O'c Drury
Mr E M Slater
Mr A Muirhead
Mr Mahomedbhai N Khairaz
Mr H W Barrow
Mr E Giles
Mr W Phipps
Surgeon-Major Collie
Mr J P Watson, J P
Mr Robarts Hamilton
Surgeon-Col Hay
Dr D MacDonald, M D
Mr Dosabhai K Patel, J P
Mr H J Wagstaff
Mr P R Wilson
Mr M Kadri Beg
Mr J C D Aguiar
Mr J Klingelhofer

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aaron, Clara
Abdool Aziz
Anderson, J B
Anderson, M, Mrs
Bakter, Miss
Bellasis, H
Bellingham, Graham, Miss
Bodycot, F
Buksh, N
Collen, J Clayton
Cotton, Powell
Cowasji Hormasji
Cutler, D
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs
Denny, Mrs
Dracott, C H
Fleruusdarf, E I
Fosse, C F De La
Glover, L D
Grant, E
Hutchinson, S St
Kerrigan, F H
King, H
Langley, F
Lawton, Louis C G
Leunn, J
McDonald, G
Moses, James
Mohammad Husein Munsiff, I
Nesbitt, B, Mrs
Pringle, Andrew
Radmore, F
Richards, W E
Rohand, L, Monsieur
Roodow, James
Sastri, Y G (M A)
Scott, H H
Silberstein, E
Siva, Marco
Slane, Miss
Twarri, Chetou
Williams, H
Woodburn, Miss

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY on Tuesday inspected the Pasteur filter at Darjeeling, which has been erected by the local Municipality to secure a pure supply of water to the station.

THE Government of India have decided that such narrow gauge lines as may be constructed along the frontier shall be on the 2-foot gauge.

THE Sikh (Saragheri) Memorial Fund now amounts to Rs. 11,588-8-6.

SURGEON-MAJOR F. F. MACCARTIE, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 25th December.

CAPTAIN A. D. YOUNG, Royal Horse Artillery, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

MR. J. K. N. KABRAJI, Assistant Collector, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

MR. J. H. CLABBY is to be Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur. Mr. V. D. P. Rebeiro, on return from leave, to be under the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJ RANA OF DHOLPUR has returned from the Frontier, and is now actively engaged upon the scheme of the Health Institute to be founded by the Princes of India.

RAJA RAGHARAJ BAHADUR SINGH OF HARAHA in the Bara Banki district has been convicted by Mr. W. H. Moreland, C. S., Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki, of offences under the Arms Act and fined Rs. 1,000.

MISS A. G. MORTON, a daughter of Lieutenant-General Morton, has started a fund at Cheltenham for the Gordon piper of Chagru Kotal fame. As at Cape Town, the subscriptions are a shilling. Contributions to the *Englishman* fund for the widows and orphans of the Gordons and Gurkhas are flowing in steadily.

THE Railway Police scheme for Madras has now been sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State, but it will not, under the orders of the Government of India, be brought into operation until the present financial position improves. The Budget provision has, therefore, been omitted in the revised estimate for 1897-98 and an allotment of Rs. 26,000 has been made for 1898-99.

THE Government of India have sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 1,70,000 including the cost of acquiring land, water and grazing right for the provision of a pipe water supply for the Dagshai cantonment. The supply at present drawn from the Jabul and Chabal springs has been found insufficient to meet the requirements for the cantonment, and it is proposed to draw water from the Kaibin spring. The recurring charges on account of the work are estimated at Rs. 8,900 for working charges and Rs. 1,300 for maintenance charge, or a total of Rs. 10,200 annually. The Military Works Department have been requested to put the work in hand as soon as the land has been acquired, and it is proved beyond doubt that the quality of the water from the Kaibin spring is found to be pure.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" says that the Lahore Polo Club has struck out a new departure for itself. It has bought a new ground besides the old one within the race-course enclosure, and owing to the kindness of the Punjab Government has been enabled to get canal water for both grounds; so that there is a reasonable prospect of our having a turfed ground in the station at no distant date. It will be remembered that during the Polo tournament at Mian Mir last year, great dissatisfaction was roused by the clouds of dust which enveloped the players, and entirely prevented the on-lookers from following the game, and some of the competing teams even threatened not to enter again on account of the badness of the ground. This nuisance was getting worse, and the only possibility of laying it was in getting such plentiful supplies of water as can now be had from the canal. The provision of this ground, therefore, in the capital of the Punjab, is a matter of public interest not only to polo players in Lahore, but to the whole community of sportsmen throughout the Punjab, and to all those that delight to watch this spectacular game. In order to pay for the new ground and the expenses of watering, a considerable sum of money is required, and an appeal is hereby made to the public for their support and contributions. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has kindly consented to act as patron of the Club, and has headed the list with a handsome yearly subscription.

THE 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, writes the *Madras Mail*, is earning an unenviable notoriety just now, there having been no less than three murders committed by sepoys within the last six months. First, there was a recruit found buried close to the Lines, and three sepoys were charged with the murder, but they were acquitted of the capital offence. Following came the murders by a comrade of the Jemadar and Havildar at Ootacamund, while on Friday last, a sepoy of the same Regiment committed a murderous assault on a young girl, cutting her about in the most shocking manner, rendering recovery practically hopeless. This Regiment has been in small stations far too long, and it is high time that it was moved, for more reasons than one.

THE announcement published by the Honorary Secretary, Indian Polo Association, that the Champion Polo Tournament has fallen through for lack of entries is said to have caused much surprise among polo players. The final entries for the proposed Tournament were not to close till the 15th January, and we are assured that the following among other teams were certain to enter, viz., the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards, the 4th and 18th Hussars, the Durham Light Infantry, the Maharaja of Patiala's team, the Jodhpore team, a Lucknow Polo Club team, and Captain McLaren's team, comprising two players coming out from England. There were pretty certain also to be other regimental as well as picked station club teams that contemplated entering. In the circumstances the announcement of the Honorary Secretary is somewhat inexplicable.

THE Champ de Mars Salon will not, after all, be moved out to the Bois. The Minister of Commerce will offer the National Society of Fine Arts space for its next two exhibitions in the Machines Gallery. It will there be side by side with the Salon of French Artists. The central space can be arranged as a garden for the sculpture. There is talk of the two Salons amalgamating.

THE Emperor William, as portrayed by a Frenchman, is a subject that is sure to afford some lively reading. Such is the case in M. Maurice Leudet's "Guillaume II. Intime," which is to be published. M. Leudet, who is a writer on the "Figaro," gives a description of the daily life of the Kaiser, and comes to the conclusion that he has only half an hour really to himself. One of the stories M. Leudet tells is as follows: At a review one day the ruler of the Germans was suffering from the unkingly complaint of a bleeding at the nose. To his officers who came to ask if they could be of any assistance, he replied, "It is a mere nothing; it is only the last drop of English blood leaving my veins." He is still, however, sufficiently English to take a cold bath on rising at five in the morning. After breakfast at half-past six he retires to his study, where he goes minutely into the day's doings, sees his adjutants and the officers of the household. At eight he receives the Ministers. An hour later he goes out either driving or riding. About eleven he returns to work, and the audiences begin. This goes on till two, when he joins his children at lunch. In the afternoon he visits the high officials and carries out inspections. At half-past six he receives again until dinnertime, which is at seven. Subsequently he does some fencing, and after a light supper retires shortly after ten. This is given as a sample of an ordinary day's work. Every report and document he looks into most carefully. He believes that it is only by the most absolute regularity that he can get through his duties to the Empire, and he never leaves to the next day what can be settled at the moment.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES AGAINST AN M.P.

A WIFE'S FALSE "CONFESSION."

SINGULAR CASE.

IN the Divorce Division on Nov. 18, Sir Francis Jeune had before him the cross-suits of Edwards *vs.* Edwards—Edwards *vs.* Edwards and Wilson. In the first case the wife sought a judicial separation by reason of the alleged cruelty of her husband, Dr. David Edwards, in practise at Cemmaes, North Wales. In the second petition the husband sought a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent, a station-master at Cemmaes. Answers were failed denying the charge.

When the case was called on, a consultation took place between the parties, and the leading counsel in the case saw his lordship in his private room. Upon returning into court Mr. Inderwick, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Priestley), who appeared for the wife, said that there was a rule recognised by the Court that a complaining party, who alleged acts of cruelty, must be corroborated by independent testimony; but in this case he was bound to say that this corroboration was not forthcoming. There was a charge against his client that she had committed adultery with some person unknown, and she was not in a position to meet it. He had suggested the undesirability of going into the charge against the co-respondent, in regard to which he was prepared with a considerable body of evidence, while Mrs. Edwards would deny it.

Mr. Barnard, who appeared for Mr. Wilson, said he had a very large body of evidence to contradict the charge of adultery with his client, who wished to be examined with regard to the charge.

Mr. Bargrave Deane, Q. C., who appeared for Dr. Edwards, said that if his client could obtain a decree by the admitted adultery of the wife, it was not necessary to go into details as to questions in dispute, and he would be satisfied by proving that she had committed adultery with a person unknown. He must say he felt himself in a very difficult position. Dr. and Mrs. Edwards were married on the 5th May, 1887, and there was one child. They lived together until August 1896, Dr. Edwards was a medical gentleman practising in North Wales. In 1894, a matter arose which led him to believe that his wife was not faithful to him. He told her he would take no step to bring shame and disgrace to her, but he arranged that they should occupy separate rooms. He interested himself in political affairs, and in 1896 he invited a relation of his wife to stay with him. On the 4th February of that year that gentleman came to the house and passed the night there. Unfortunately on that night Dr. Edwards was unexpectedly called away on some business and did not return till the following morning, and that night, this gentleman occupied Dr. Edwards' room. At the time nothing improper was suggested on the part of Mrs. Edwards, and things went on in the ordinary way until August, 1896. In the early part of that month, Dr. Edwards noticed his wife's condition, and taxed her with being enciente, which she denied. She allowed him to examine her and he was satisfied that his suspicions were well founded. She was very distressed, and she made a confession to him of having committed adultery. He (Mr. Deane) said he had to mention a name, which he did with a feeling of responsibility upon him, but he thought in the interest of the gentleman himself there was no reason that this matter should be hushed up or concealed in the gentleman's own interest. Dr. Edwards was very much astonished and asked her whether she was prepared to let that confession be in writing. She said she was, and he thereupon, at her dictation, wrote out the following, which she signed:

"I, Catherine Edwards, do hereby solemnly confess that on the 4th Feb., 1896, I committed adultery with Lloyd George, M.P., and that the said Lloyd George is the father of the child, and that I have on previous occasions committed adultery with the said Lloyd George.—(Signed) Catherine Edwards."

Her husband then told her that she must leave the house, and she went away. She said she was going to her sister's but she went to a Mrs. Davies, at whose house, she was confined on the 19th August, 1896. The suggestion, therefore, that she became pregnant on the 4th February, 1896, and that Lloyd George was the father of the child, was absolutely untrue. Dr. Edwards was informed by the doctor who attended his wife what had happened, and he was convinced that the charge was an invention on the part of Mrs. Edwards. It was an invention not unknown in one's experience in this court, where a woman was guilty of adultery, and in order to protect one man brought a false charge against another. Mr. Lloyd George was not a party to the suit, and had not been made one. When the matter was brought before the legal advisers of the husband he was informed that he could not charge adultery with a man unknown without the leave of the Court, when there was the birth of an illegitimate child. The facts were laid before his Lordship, who was satisfied that they could not put the name of Lloyd George on the record. In letters to her hus band Mrs. Edwards wrote asking forgiveness, and she did not suggest for one moment that she was innocent of the charge of adultery. She wrote that she knew she had sinned, asked to be taken back, and said that the child should never be brought near the house. Notwithstanding this, in the pleadings she still insisted that her husband was the father of her child, so they had two different statements, strengthening the suggestion as to the untruthfulness of the story against Mr. Lloyd George, and of its being an absolute invention. The matter was an anxious one for him (Mr. Deane), having introduced the name of Mr. Lloyd George, whom he knew personally, but he had done so in the interest of that gentleman, and for the purpose of letting it go forth to the public that this confesson was an absolutely untrue one, and that no imputation should rest upon him.

Evidence having been given by Dr. Edwards, Dr. Owen (who attended Mrs. Edwards), and others,

Mr. Barnard called Mr. Edward Wilson, station-master at Cemmaes, who gave an emphatic denial to the allegation of adultery.

His Lordship said he thought the right course had been pursued in this case. It was never necessary for that Court to go into more evidence than was desirable for the purpose of giving the petitioner the relief which he sought, and if a clear case of adultery was made out that would be sufficient. As to the reference to Mr. Lloyd George, in his judgment counsel had exercised a wise and proper discretion in the matter. It was not new matter to him (the learned judge), because in the first instance, the petitioner asked the leave of the Court, as he was bound to do, to make a charge against a person unknown; in other words, to be allowed to proceed without making Mr. Lloyd George a co-respondent. The matter was investigated with very great care indeed, and he was satisfied then from the materials before him that there was no case against Mr. Lloyd George as the evidence rested solely on the confession of the wife. He was satisfied that the husband had done all he could to find out any evidence against Mr. Lloyd George and had been unsuccessful. There was the medical evidence, which disproved the wife's statement as regarded the date of the conception of the child, and there were other circumstances, which he need not further allude to, which satisfied him that there was no case against Mr. Lloyd George. He gave Mr. Lloyd George the opportunity of being made a co-respondent, but with a full knowledge of the circumstances he decided not to be made a party to the suit. It was his own wish that he was not present at the trial. He felt no such difficulty with regard to the wife's confession. It not infrequently happened that a woman might make a confession against a man who was not the real adulterer, and he had no hesitation in saying that no case whatever had been made out against Mr. Lloyd George. He thought counsel had exercised a wise discretion in bringing the matter before the Court and before the public in the open, complete way which he had done. He (the learned judge) certainly would never allow himself to be a party to the concealment of any material fact which might be brought before the Court and might be deemed important. He thought the case of the wife's adultery was fully established, and he granted a decree *nisi* and the custody of the children.

ACCORDING to regulations which have been framed with regard to the reserves of the Japanese Army, every male subject in Japan is now liable to military service between the ages of seventeen and forty, the total number of men falling under those conditions being divided into four categories, the standing army, the territorial army, the reserve of recruits, and the national army. Service in the standing army begins at the age of twenty, the soldier, after three years with the colours, passing into the first reserve for a period of four years and four months, and subsequently into the territorial army or second reserve for five years. The men in the first reserve, as also those completing their service in the territorial army, are liable to be recalled for active service on mobilisation or in case of national emergency. In the reserve of recruits the first class, serving for about seven years, comprises all men fit for duty who may remain supernumerary after the requirements of the standing army have been duly met, the second class being composed of those partially fit for service, who are liable during a period of one year and four months only. It is from these classes that the cadres of the standing army and its reserve are completed in cases of necessity. Finally, the national army comprises also two classes, the first being constituted of all men passing from the territorial army of the first reserve of recruits, and the second embracing all citizens liable for military service who have not fallen under the conditions prescribed for the above categories.

LORD WOLSELEY ON CONSCRIPTION AND LONG SERVICE.

FIELD-MARSHAL VISCOUNT WOLSELEY presided, on Nov. 17, at a discussion held at the R. U. S. I. on "The relative advantages of voluntary and compulsory service, both from a military and a national point of view," this being the subject of the gold medal prize essay written by Captain G. F. Ellison, P. S. of the Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regt. There was a crowded attendance. The speakers included Major-General J. F. Maurice, Colonel Patton Colonel J. A. Ferguson, Commander Tupper, R. N., Captain F. J. S. Cleeve, R. A., Colonel F. J. Graves, Major-General Prior, Colonel H. H. A. Stewart, Captain W. C. Roper Coldbeck, and Sir William Fraser.

Lord Wolseley, in summing up the discussion, said he thought it was generally eccepted throughout the country that the Army must be increased. If it was not increased it would cease to be able to do its duties. We required a very large number of recruits annually, and if we increased the Army we should require an additional number of recuits. For the last ten years the average number of recruits we had raised who had actually joined the Army had been over 33,000 a year, and the largest number was in 1892 when we raised 41,000. This year, as far as he could make out, he thouht we should raise in the year about 35,000. He was sorry to say that about 20 per cent. of them would be commonly called and known to the Army as "specials," that was, below the rather low standard we had for our infantry. There was no soldier in England belonging to the Army, or who had anything to do with it, who would wish to see the standard of the Army reduced in any way whatever; but we could not get men at 5ft. 6in. or 5ft. 5in., and therefore were obliged to reduce our standard or else hold out increased inducement to men to join the Service. There had been a great deal said in the essays with reference to compulsory service. Some had gone in for compulsory service pure and simple, and it was a very simple process by which we could fill our Army if the people would agree to it. Another plan was to maintain that system of voluntary enlistment which from time immemrial, he might almost say, had been the system of filling the ranks of the Army in this country. Our Army was a very peculiar one. It differed in every point from those great armies that were maintained by Continental nations. It was the smallest in Europe, and it had two great functions to perform. The greater part of it was abroad serving in the Colonies and in India, and manning those fortresses which were necessary to be maintained for the great coaling stations in order to keep our Fleet in a state of efficiency. In order to safeguard our interests it was absolutely necessary that we should keep up coaling stations at convenient distances round the world, wherever we had territory—and we had territory in most latitudes and most longitudes. Those coaling stations must have fortifications, and those fortifications must have garrisons. At the present moment the Reguler Army of England consisted of 220,000 men—a few more or less. Of this number 117,000 were always abroad, and only 103,000 at home. He did not think any gentleman who had spoken would propose to fill the ranks of a foreign army by compulsion, trough they might raise an army for home defence by compulsion. There was another distinct peculiarity of our Army which ought to add to the wish of men to enter it, and that was that it was always at war. We were the only nation in the world which was always at war. He thought it was an inducement to a great number of people to go into the Army, and he had always found that if a brigade or regiment suffered any serious loss recruiting went up instead of going down. After Maiwand, for example, the territorial regiment supplied in a few months the men required, and he thought they were some hundreds. He thought it would be generally admitted that we could not apply a system of compulsion to our Army abroad, and therefore if that system were adopted for home service it would be necessary to have a different system for the Army abroad. It would be almost impossible to work any army in the world under such a system. He confessed he would be opposed to having a separate army for India. He had had the advantage of serving in India before the Mutiny. He knew the European troops in the Company's service in those days, and very fine men they were. He thought the Bengal Artillery was one of the very best bodies of men that ever fought for this country, and the same might be said of others. But, in his humble opinion, the discipline of no part of the European forces of the old Company's army was up to that high state of efficiency which always characterised the Army of Her Majesty. They had more trouble with the European regiments of the East India Compny than with the other regiments of Her Majesty's Service. Therefore he would be very sorry to go back to a distinct army for India—which, he thought, would be a danger to the country—and another army for home. There had been some gentlemen there who would like to go back to long service. He thought they might just as well go back to cross-bows because they could not get the men. The short-service system was really adopted because we could not get the men. One might just as well advertise for men in armour at the present moment as advertise for men to come forward and voluntarily serve for twenty-one years. He believed the voluntary system which had served us so long would serve us still if we adopted the commonsense idea that if one wanted a good article one must pay for it. The necessary inducements must be held out, and they might be either in the shape of money or in the shape of an assurance given to the recruit that when he left the army with a good character something should be done for him, some place under Government secured for him. It would be difficult for him to find a place in England that he could not fill by a man from the Army. If Parliament insisted that certain public positions should be filled by men who had served in the Army or the Navy those services would acquire a popularity they never had before. He hoped that what had been said would turn the attention of the people to this most serious question, on which depended the future and the welfare of the country. (Cheers.)

RUSSIAN AND GERMAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* draws attention to the activity displayed by the Russian Ministry of Marine. The Government (he says) has decided to re-arm the Marines of the Pacific and Mediterranean squadrons; 9000 rifles of the newly approved system have already been purchased, made, and delivered, as well as 6000 revolvers of the new pattern, and proportionate quantities of ammunition. An idea prevails in the highest Government circles that it is absolutely indispensable to bring up the existing squadrons to their utmost limits of effectiveness. The naval estimates for the coming year will, when published, show an increase of 6,000,000 roubles on those of last year. I am in a position to state (adds the correspondent) that the credit allotted for the construction of new war-ships (12,040,483 roubles) will, on the advice of the Marine Minister, be doubled, and the building be carried out much more speedily than heretofore. At present a large armoured cruiser of the type of the Rossia is being constructed in St. Petersburg Port. In the same works two torpedo-destroyers of the type of the Sokol are being built. In Abo two more torpedo-destroyers of the same type are in process of construction. At Ijora a battleship of the type of the Oslabya is being built, and twenty-four torpedo-destroyers of the Sokol type. Of these twelve will be taken in parts to the port of Vladivostok and twelve will be left in the Baltic Port. An armoured ship of the type of the Rostislav, is to be built at Nakolaieff for the Black Sea fleet. In the same works a battle-ship of the type of the Three Saints (Tri Svyatitelya), will shortly be laid down. The Ministry of Marine have decided to provide next year the following guns:—Twently-five 12in., 40 calibres in lenght; sixteen 10in., 45 calibres long; forty-nine 6in. quick firers; twenty-three 120 millimetre quick-firers; 100 75-millimetre quick firers; eight Baranovsky 2½in. guns; 134 Hotckiss 47-millimetre guns; and ninety-six Hotchkiss 37-millimetre guns; 11,200 roubles are to be expended on hand-torpedoes and 87,000 roubles on electric naval mines and mining material.

It is further reported that Russian orders have been placed with firms on the Tyne for two 38 knot tordedo boats.

All the differences between Russia and other Powers which, so far as the Government can now see, appear likely to crop up in the near future will arise with marisime nations. This view being entertained in the Russian capital is understood to explain the above plans and the further demand by the Minister of Marine for a special credit for the purpose of acquiring naval charts and books which "are likely to prove necessary or useful in case unforeseen circumstances should compel Russia to mobilise her navy."

Admiral Tirpitz, the new State Secretary for Naval Affairs, has (says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) been visiting the German Sovereigns, and has demonstrated the necessity of giving Germany a navy worthy of her position in the world, also accentuating the circumstance that it is not necessary to build it all at once. All new ships are to be built in German yards, and the necessary officers and crews will be ready for them as soon as they are afloat. The Navy Agumentation Bill is to be laid before the Reichstag simultaneously with the Military Jurisdiction Reform Bill. The salient proposals of the Navy Bill is the demand for one great lump sum for the building of all the new ships. The Ersatz Koning Wilhelm, which is to replace the Konig Wilhem, is being built by Krupp, in the Germania yard at Gaarden, near Kiel. She is to be ready by 1901, at a cost of 14,120,000 marks exclusive of guns and torpedoes. The newest torpedo-boat built by Schichau has just begun her trial trips. The eleven armoured gunboats of the Wespe type will shortly be removed from the active list. In 1897-98 the personnel of the German Navy will amount to 23,302 men.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec. 9.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased [illegible] appoint Mr Adamjee Peerbhai to be Sheriff of Bombay [illegible] ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th Dec 1897, in [illegible]cession to Mr. A. K. Leslie.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to app[illegible] Mr J C Gloster, I C S, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge [illegible]derabad during the absence of Mr R Knight, I C S, or pen[illegible] further orders.

Azam Balkrishna Vishnu Chakradev, acting Hea[illegible]rkun, Taluka Panvel in the district of Kolaba, is appoin[illegible] Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to b[illegible] Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested [illegible] additional powers, specified.

Azam Shivram Balvant Rage, Head Karkun, taluka [illegible] in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Magte of the third [illegible] that district, and is invested with additional powers spe[illegible]

Rao Saheb Amritrao Wamnaji Dikshit, Mamlatdar, taluka Mahad in the dirstrict of Kolaba, is appointed under Sec [illegible] the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Magte of second class in that district, and is invested with additio[illegible] powers specified.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Amritrao Wamnaji Dikshit with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Sec 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to constitute the talukas of Sangameshwar and Ratnagiri (excluding the area comprised within the municipal limits of the town of Ratnagiri) in the district of Ratnagiri to be the Central Sub-Division of that district.

H E in Council is further pleased, under Sec 12 of the same Code, to place Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Dattatraya Yensemadi, Magte of the first class in the district of Ratnagiri, in charge of the above Sub-division.

Mr J C Pringle, I C S, Asst Collr in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Azam Shankar Daji Joshi, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Sirur in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

The powers of a Mamlatdar conferred under clause 1 of Sec 3 of Bombay Mamlatdars' Courts' Act, 1876, on the undermentioned officers being no longer required are hereby withdrawn:—Azam Keshav Govind Mali, Head Karkun, taluka Junnar, Azam Govind Dhonddeo Patankar, Head Karkun, taluka Khed, Azam Narayan Ramrao Tadpatrikar, Head Karkun, taluka Haveli, and Azam Ramchandra Damodhar Sathe, Head Karkun, taluka Purandhar.

Rao Saheb Maniram Kansing, Mukhtyarkar, taluka Kotri in the district of Karachi, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be Magte of the second class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Jivanlal Pranjivandas Lakhia, City Magistrate, Surat, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Surat in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Surat Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

A'zam Vaman Gangadhar Dixit, sub pro tem Head Karkun taluka Maval in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Harold Cross, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 3rd Dec 1897, and has been placed under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr A K Cama, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a Member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 3rd Dec 1897, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar.

H E the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint, under Sec 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, Mr Charles Herbert Stephens, M R C V S, of the firm of Messrs. Stephens and Sons, Bombay, to be a Veterinary Practitioner for the purposes of the Act for the whole of the area to which the Act has been extended by Government Notification, Judicial Dept, No. 4239, dated the 6th Aug 1888, published at page 667 of the "Bombay Government Gazette of the 16th Idem, Part I.

Mr J K N Kabraji, Asst Collr, Nasik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J H Clabby to be Divisional Forest Officer Bijapur, and Mr V D P Rebeiro, on return from leave, to be under the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Krishnarao Narsinh to act as Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F J A Hill.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 13, clause 2, of the Karachi Port Trust Act, VI of 1886, the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H Curjel to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice the Honourable Mr T R McLellan.

With reference to Sec 5 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Charles Temple Proctor to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, B A, Depy Educational Inspr, Surat, has been granted four months' extension of the leave on medical certificate sanctioned in Govt Notification No 1013, dated 6th July 1897.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Capt A Street, M B, F R C S, was placed on general duty in the Civil Dept from 19th to 30th Sept 1897.

Asst Surg Bhaidas Bhagubhai Mehta, L M and S, has been placed on general duty, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th Oct.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Battn B B and C I R Vol Rifle Co[illegible]—Capt Robert Wylie is transferred [illegible] Unattached [illegible] with effect from the 6th Oct 1897.

Asst Surg [illegible] appointed on Plague duty at Malegaon with effect from the [illegible] Nov 1897, forenoon.

Surg Lieut H J Walton, M B, F R C S, was deputed on Plague duty under the Collr of Satara with effect from the 21st Nov 1897, afternoon.

The undermentioned English Doctors have been posted for Plague duty as specified against their names:—Dr R H Castellote, M D, under orders of the Chairman, Plague Committee, Bombay, from 26th Oct 1897, Dr F M Gibson, under orders of the Chairman, Plague Committee, Bombay, from 26th Oct 1897, Dr L G Haydon, under orders of the Chairman, Plague Committee, Bombay, from 26th Oct 1897, Dr J T Leon, under orders of the Chairman, Plague Committee, Bombay, from 9th Nov 1897, Dr E L Hunt, under orders of the Chairman, Plague Committee, Bombay, from 8th Nov 1897, afternoon, and Dr A G R Cameron, under orders of the Principal Medical Officer, Sind, from 12th Nov 1897.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the Stations specified against their names:—Capt T R A G Montgomery, I S C, Lieut C H Rowcroft, R A, I S C, and Lieut F S Walker, I S C, Satara, and Capt A J W Browne, I S C, Anand.

Asst Surgn Mancherji Sorabji Postvala, L M, has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Kaira, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th Nov 1897.

Asst Surgn Pirozshah Palanji Mullan, L M and S, has been placed on general duty with effect from the forenoon of the 1st Dec 1897.

Surgn Major F F MacCartie, M B, B Ch Dub, Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 25th Dec 1897.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor with effect from the 4th Dec 1897:—Capt A D Young, R H A, to be extra Aide-de-Camp.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the stations specified against their names:—Lieut A R C Savile, I S C, Malegaon, and Lieut A N Davidson, I S C, Nasik.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENTS.

The following transfers are ordered in the Engr Estabt:—Mr Kadambi Shrinivasachar, B A, L C E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from the Southern to the Indus Left Bank Division, Mr C Subrao, B A, L C E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, from the Southern to the Indus Right Bank Division, and Mr K K Desai, B Sc, L C E, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, old, from the Southern to the Northern Division.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Northern Division.

The following promotions and appointment of Mamlatdars are ordered, with effect from the 17th ultimo, vice Rao Saheb Rajaram Vishwanath Gadkari, deceased:—Rao Saheb Motilal Dwarkadas Desai to be first grade Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Jamnadas Balmukandas to be second grade Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Bulakhi Bapuji to be third grade Mamlatdar, Mr Waman Shivaji Nabar, Plague Mamlatdar, Surat, to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, and is posted to Bulsar in the Surat District, but to continue to do duty as Plague Mamlatdar, and on relief by Rao Saheb Waman Shivaji Nabar, Rao Saheb Mulji Kalidas to revert to his permanent appointment.

Central Division.

Consequent on the retirement of Rao Saheb Shankar Krishna Deobhankar, second grade Mamlatdar of taluka Jalgaon in the Khandesh District, the following promotions and appointment of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Rao Saheb Vinayak Nilkant Vase, sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar, to be second grade Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Narayen Abajee Parnaik, third grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem second grade Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Vinayak Appajee Gupte, sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, to be third grade Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Balvant Bhaskar Khandekar, fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be sub pro tem third grade Mamlatdar, Rao Saheb Hari Pandurang Deshmukh, sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar, Mr Ganesh Balvant Jagde, B A, Dist Inspr of Land Records and Agriculture, Nasik, to be sub pro tem fourth grade Mamlatdar, and Mr Ganesh Balvant Jagde, B A, is posted to the Jalgaon Taluka of the Khandesh Dist.

M. BLANC, Prefect of Police in Paris, has issued an ordinance against ladies' high-trimmed hats or head-gear in the pits of theatres, or the front rows of the balcony. In 1784 a similar rule was made by the Lieutenant of Police, who curiously was named Le Noir. His ordinance ran:—"One daily sees in the pit women on whose high-dressed heads, flowers, ribbons, and feathers are crowded. These coiffures intercept the view of those behind them, and give rise to well-founded discontent, the cause for which must at once be dealt with. Door-keepers of theatres are hereby ordered to refuse entrance to the pit to every woman with a high head-dress. The Lieutenant of Police leaves it to their discretion to decide what coiffure is or is not of a nature to justify complaint." Ladies in the boxes might be as much in the fashion as they pleased. Might not this police edict have created a marked social division of which the eye at once took cognizance? Such a distinction would have raised a burning passion among women in the pit for equality. The Revolution burst forth five years later. All its middle-class heroines wore their ha[illegible] dressed low, in a natural manner. The last p[illegible] of Marie Antoinette as Queen was taken [illegible] and represents her with a high head-dress. [illegible] the time of Le Noir's edict a burning [illegible] question was rouge. No bourgeoise ha[illegible] rouge her cheeks, but usurpations wer[illegible] It sometimes happened that police agen[illegible] ladies of rank stopped rouged bourge[illegible] fashionable promenades and sent th[illegible] their reddened faces.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

HYPNOTISM, like the German Emperor since the Franco-Russian alliance, is now a little in the background. The reason is that good subjects for experiment, such as Eusapia, are difficult to procure, and the results are uncertain. Nevertheless, Dr. Menard believes that the work of Charcot, Bernheim, and Rochas will remain in science. "Suggestion" is the most obscure phenomenon of hypnotism. It is an idea implanted in the mind of the subject despite his will, and while he is in a hypnotic state, though not necessarily asleep. Charcot calls it a "parasite of the mind." Thus, you can persuade the subject that he is paralysed, and he becomes it. He can be made to continue paralysed after awakening from the hypnotic state; and until you deliver him from the suggestion by putting him into that state again, and suggesting that he is cured. Even in a natural asleep a neuropath may dream that he is paralysed, and on awakening he is so, in fact, and for a time has "suggestioned" himself. Suggestion can also make persons perform acts suggested to them in sleep.

It was inferred by M. Liegois that crimes might be committed under suggestion in this way, and Rochas has demonstrated that if such a crime were committed the criminal might be made to reveal the fact that he had done it under suggestion by plunging him into a hypnotic sleep, like Matthias in the "Bells," and putting skilful questions to him. These crimes and demonstrations, however, are of the laboratory, and there is no irrefutable evidence to show that in real life a person can be made to commit a crime contrary to his character and conscience while under suggestion. The facts tends rather to show that the subject will not perform even innocent acts contrary to his character and education. Professor Delbeuf is of opinion that a person will not do under suggestion what he will not do in a dream.

The great "meteorite" which Lieut. Peary brought home from Greenland, but which Nansen regards as of terrestrial, not celestial, origin, is a block of a dull blue colour, weighing from 50 to 90 tons according to various estimates. It is about 10 feet long by 8 feet wide and 6 feet thick. Analysis shows it to consist of 92 per cent. of iron, and 8 per cent. of nickel. Even if the block proves a bogus meteorite, it is still interesting as a geological specimen, and, moreover, Lieut. Peary did not go so far north merely to bring it home, but also to prepare for his coming attempt to reach the Pole.

It is well known that French tobacconists are, in a sense, agents of the Government, which possesses a monopoly of bobacco juice for farmers and horticulturists is now made in the State factories and sold by tobacconists in white iron cans. It is richer than the ordinary juice, and contains five or six times more nicotine. For horticulture, it has to be diluted with about 100 times its volume of water. The juice, despoiled of its resin, will keep as long as desired in the closed tins. The price is 18 francs (15s.) a gallon.

The electrophone is a telephone system whereby a number of subscribers can hear the music of an opera, a play, or an address while absent from it. It originated in the Electrical Exhibition of Paris in 1881, where the performance of the Grand Opera, transmitted by telephone, could be heard in the Champs Elysees. The proposed introduction of the apparatus to the House of Commons will be useful to members of the political service clubs, as it will enable them to hear the debates there. The microphone transmitters could be fixed on the balustrades of the galleries or some convenient place, and the telephones connected to them by wires would, of course, be in the club rooms.

Mr. R. P. Porter, who has been investigating the industries of Japan, states that mushrooms are grown in large quantities on the Shikoku Island, where most of the camphor is obtained. Nearly two million pounds of mushrooms are exported by Japan, especially to China. The most important kind is the Shutake, which is grown on logs of young oak about 5 feet in length, lying in shady parts of the forest. Cuts are made in the logs, and in three years the mushrooms appear, and are collected all through the year, but chiefly in autumn. When the crop fails, new logs are put in place of the old.

The "tung" or oil tree of China (Aleurites cordata) is chiefly cultivated in Hunan Hupeh and Szechuen, in Western China. It is rife on the banks of the Yangtze, west of Ichang. The tree grows to about 15 feet high, has beautiful green leaves, pink flowers, and green fruit like an apple. The seeds are poisonous, but yield the oil which is employed as varnish for paper, umbrellas, and other waterproof articles, as well as for lighting and caulking boats.

According to C. Marsillon, the pearl divers of Torres Straits are sometimes exposed to considerable dangers. Lowered from a lugger, the diver picks up the pearl oysters and puts them in a netted bag, which is hauled up to the bridge of the boat. If the water is not deep, the diver himself goes up with it to breathe. The oysters lie amid coral, chiefly macrepore, which may tear the dress or air pipe of the diver. The difficulty of avoiding the sharp edges of the coral is enhanced by the growth of sponges, which are sometimes [illegible] 12 feet high.

Constant care is required, and many novices perish from rupture of the air tube by the coral. Sharks come to regard the divers, but there is no instance of their attacking them, whatever the romancer may say. Coolness and prudence are required by the diver, isolated as he is in the submarine solitude. A frightful silence reigns round him. The only sound he can hear is the faint working of the air pump on the vessel. The eye, on the other hand sees fantastic forms of vegetable and animal life, magnified or distorted, and strange "mirages." When the depth is not over 75 feet the diver can stay two hours below, but if it reaches 150 feet only 15 minutes. A diver can gather 300 oysters in a day of six hours, but sometimes none of them contain a pearl of price.

In celebrating its 25th year, the *Electrical Review* has given a complete summary of electrical progress during its career, which is highly instructive, and an important "document" to all engaged in electrical work. A series of 25 articles by leading authorities deals with every branch of the electrical profession. Thus, Mr. Swan opens with electric lighting. Major Von Fischer Treunfeld treats of military telegraphy in various parts of the world, and his experience will be useful to the Army. Mr. Langdon writes of railway telegraphs; Mr Preece, F. R. S., C. B., of the postal telegraphs, and Mr. Charles Bright, F. R. S. E., of the submarine telegraph. Among the other contributors are Mr. Gatehouse, Mr. Swinburn, Mr. Kingsbury, Mr. Esson, Professor Gray, and Professor Rankine-Kennedy.

The brown pelicans which haunt the South Californian coast have been traced to their rookery in the islands of Santa Barbara County. One of these Anacapa, a kind of tableland, is the great rookery. The top is thick with birds, and white with their guano. The birds nest on the ground, and the nest is so crude that the eggs lie in position more by good luck than care. The island is also a rookery of "Shags" which make their nests of kelp and seaweed. There is a remarkable arch of rock, and there are also large caves in the island, which can be scented five miles off by its guano.

"L'Anthropologie" states that it is not uncommon for married women in China to escape from the tyranny of their husbands. Young girls also formed themselves into clubs under the vow of killing themselves rather than marry. The Government, however, has now interdicted these "suicide clubs." It would seem, therefore, that the New Woman, like the telephone, is really an old invention of the Chinese.

On the motion of Professor Virchow, a prize of about £200, offered by the city of Moscow, in honour of the Medical Congress, recently held there, was awarded to Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross Society, for his eminent service to the medical profession. Dunant, like many of the world's benefactors, has fallen on evil days. He is living in great poverty in Switzerland.

The black bears and coyotes of the Yellowstone Park, unlike the buffaloes, have prospered so well under the protection of the Park police that they have become aggressive, and it has been found necessary to thin them out. Numbers have been caught for the zoological gardens of America and elsewhere.

"Diphenol" is recommended as a new "developer" in photography. It is really diamidoxy-diphenyl, and, according to Dr. Pretcht, of Vienna, unites the qualities of rudinol iron and pyrogallic acid. It serves for instantaneous as well as photographs of long exposure. The image develops slowly under it, and it can be used without alkali.

A Boyden premium of 1,000 dollars is to be awarded by the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, for an experimental determination as to whether or not all the rays of light are transmitted with equal velocity. Memoirs describing the experiment and apparatus used must be sent into the Institute by January 1 next. Only residents of North America can compete.

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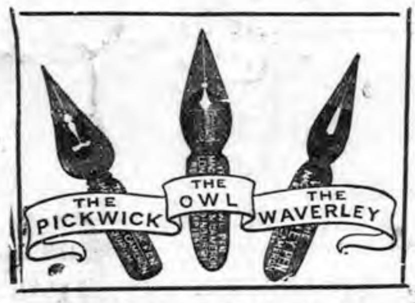

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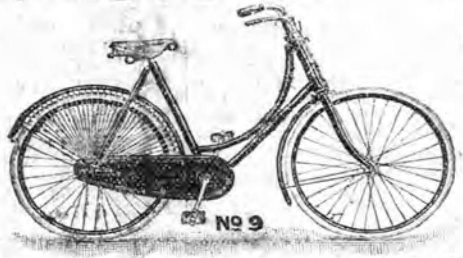

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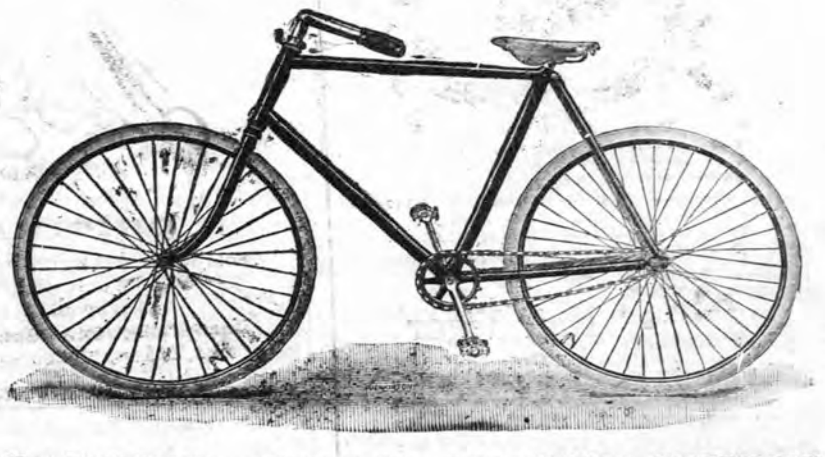

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